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EVERY EFFORT BEING MADE TO AVERT STRIKE

Officials of Carmen Delay Action
Till After Conference With
Commerce Chamber Men on
Monday—Other Meetings

SANCTION QUERIED

Union Attorney Declines to Say
if Organization Heads Ap-
prove—Employees' Leaders
Talk of Situation

When asked today if the international officers at Chicago and Detroit would refuse to sanction a strike on the Boston Elevated system because the public of this city and the Boston Central Labor Union would not indorse it, James H. Vahey, attorney for the Boston Street Carmen's Union, said it was not so.

He declined to say, however, whether an answer had been received from these men to the request of the union asking permission to strike and said the situation would be made public Monday.

Conferences on the Boston Elevated controversy are being held in the office of Mr. Vahey between officers of the union and Fred Fay, international organizer, who several times left the room to get in communication with international leaders in Chicago. While these were in progress efforts were being made by state and city officials to avert a strike of the 6000 employees.

No strike will take place before Monday, when the executive board of the union is to meet and a committee representing the union will confer with the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The executive board of the union has been empowered to call a strike if sanction is given by the international union officials, through a membership vote which resulted 5728 in favor, 173 against and 49 ballots cast blank.

The union officers and wage committee yesterday voted to accept the invitation of the Massachusetts state board of conciliation and arbitration to appear at its office at 10.30 Tuesday morning, and Organizer Fay announced that the union was willing and ready to present its side of the case to the board. The board's invitation was to both sides. Whether or not the Elevated Company officials will accept the invitation to appear has not yet developed.

Whether the acceptance of the invitation of the state board to appear at its office Tuesday morning also meant that the possibility of ordering a strike would be deferred until after that meeting, was asked. None of the officers of the union would express an opinion on that, saying that the executive board at its meeting on Monday would decide the time when and the manner in which any strike should be called. The state board in its invitation asked that matters remain as at present until after Tuesday.

The following declaration of one of the directors of the road was made:

"The union is making a lot of talk about a lot of different things; they make no reply to the facts; they, by a unanimous vote in Faneuil hall, on July 27, last year, approved the agreement put before them through their counsel, James H. Vahey.

"They now refuse absolutely to abide by their own agreement."

GENERALS' WORDS WIGWAGGED AS GETTYSBURG FAREWELLS

With Statements of Grant and Lee, Little Round Top and Seminary Ridge Speak Through Signal Flags—Veterans Leave the Field—President Wilson's Address

GETTYSBURG, Pa.—"Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," laboriously spelled out from the rocks of Little Round Top by Sergeant Marcey of Boston, was answered with "Glory to God in the Highest" from a flag in the hands of Lieut. Round of Virginia, on the summit of Seminary Ridge today. It was the last message of the allied camps, where for more than a week more than 50,000 veterans of the war between the states have been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg.

Immediately after breakfast today, 100 veterans of the signal corps of the union and confederate armies left their tents. They carried flags, and taking positions on the two mounds which command a view of the entire battlefield, began their signaling.

After personal greetings, Marcey wiggled out General Grant's words:

"Let Us Have Peace." Translation of it brought renewed cheering, which increased when Mr. Round signalled General Lee's famous declaration:

"Duty, the sublimest word in our language."

It was hard to get away from Gettysburg today. The congestion was so great that the officials working out the problem saw little hope of moving all of the veterans before late tomorrow. There

GREEK VICTORY IS TURNED INTO BULGARIAN ROUT

Kilkis Captured After All-Day
Fight, Gievgelu Falls Next
and Hellenic Troops March
on in Effort to Take Seres

POSITION HAZARDOUS

LONDON—The Monitor has received the permission of the Greek legation to make the accompanying statement. On the disarmament of the Bulgarian section of the Salonika garrison by the Greeks it was found that they had been supplied with dynamite and every possible invention for causing a disturbance in the town simultaneously with the advance of the Bulgarian forces outside, so far as to render the holding of the place by the Greeks an impossibility. There is no question that the Bulgarians had developed a distinct plot for seizing Salonika in accordance with their intentions from the beginning of the war. Their plan was, as has already been indicated in Monitor cables, to sever the Serbian from the Greek lines at Gievgelu and then, whilst rolling up the Serbian line from its left flank, to advance in force on Salonika and drive out the Greeks.

In the course of this advance they took both Greeks and Serbians unawares with the result that they were able to

(Continued on page ten, column six)

POLICE FIRE ON STRIKERS AT THE TRANSVAAL MINES

Rioting Around Johannesburg
Serious With Incendiarism
Prevalent—Traffic Cut Off

LONDON—The difficulties on the Rand which developed into a strike have ended in serious rioting. Johannesburg as the center of the trouble has become for the moment dominated by a mob with the result that the railway service has been interrupted, the power station for electric light put out of action and serious fires lighted in different parts of the town.

A forbidden meeting yesterday was allowed to proceed on the leaders promising to pacify the crowd. When instead of this they proceeded to inflame it the police were ordered to disperse the meeting. When this proved insufficient the cavalry were ordered to ride through the mob, which they did without using their swords. Later on in the day train service was interrupted and railway yards taken possession of by the strikers. After dark the mob became absolutely uncontrollable and set fire to the park station and the Star newspaper office.

At Kleinfontein mine, strikers were only driven back by the troops on guard using their bayonets. As night developed the police were forced to fire and, though a certain amount of control has now been recovered by the authorities the condition of things is still extremely dangerous.

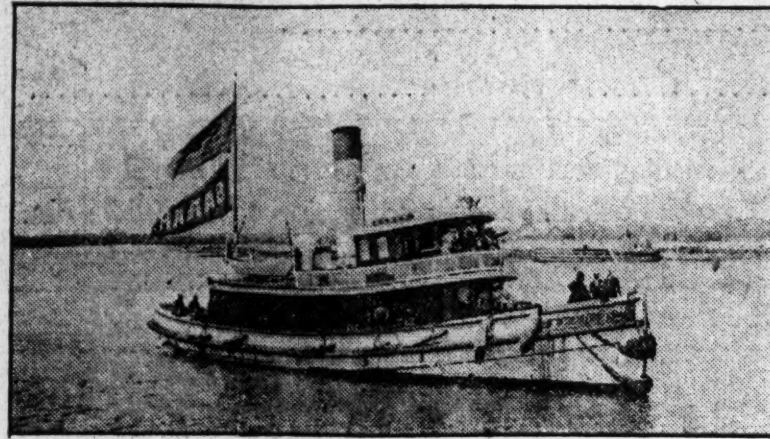
What the reader of the usual paper finds necessary to do in differentiating between the worth while and the inconsequential is found already done in the case of the Monitor by its editorial staff. World-wide news of this char- acter represents 100 per cent reading value. Does your Monitor reach some one else?

There were more than 20,000 veterans and hundreds of spectators here today.

Trains were being moved from the village depot and also from the two spur tracks which run into the camp. By order of Major Normoyle every one of the regular army soldiers who could be

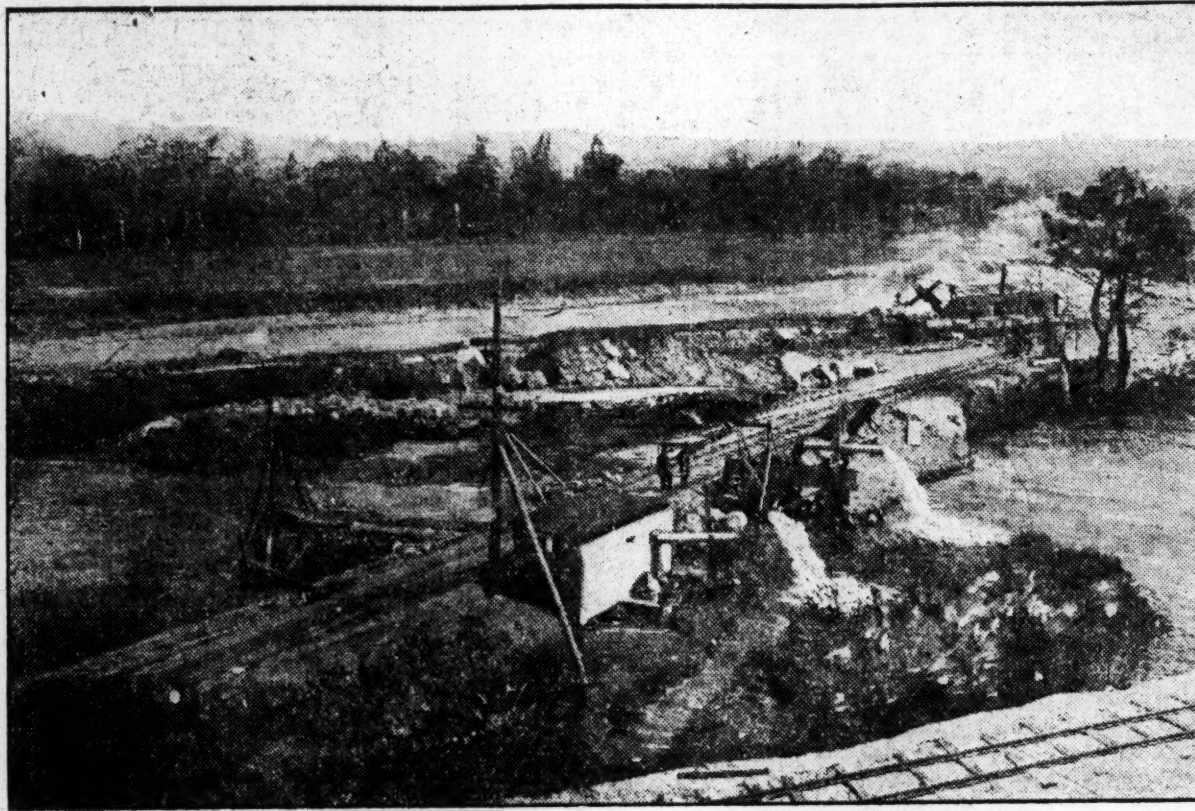
(Continued on page ten, column one)

HOW CAPE COD CANAL IS INSPECTED



August Belmont and party looking over progress of work

SCENE ALONG LINE OF CAPE COD CANAL



Dredges and suction pumps in action for new Bay state inland waterway

DIANA TAKES ON STORES FOR TRIP TO ARCTIC LAND

After taking on board supplies at Long wharf the steamer Diana leaves this afternoon at 3 o'clock for a three years' expedition to the far north. A party of seven explorers, headed by Donald B. McMillan, will explore Crocker land, discovered by Admiral Peary. The vessel arrived from New York yesterday.

Before the party leaves this port it will be joined by Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, M. C. Tanquary of the University of Illinois, zoologist, and J. C. Small of Provincetown, mechanic and cook. In addition to Mr. McMillan the following members of the party are on the steamer: Ensign Fitz Hugh Green, U. S. N.; E. S. Brooke, photographer and moving picture man; Jerome L. Allen, U. S. N., wireless operator; W. Elmer Ekblaw of the University of Illinois; Judge Carroll Sprigg of the court of common pleas and F. B. Patterson of Dayton, O.

After touching at Sydney the Diana will proceed to Battle Harbor, Hopedale and Okkak, on the Labrador coast. Dogs will be taken on, with Eskimo drivers, at Cape York, and about the first week in August the ship should arrive at Flagler bay.

At Flagler bay the cargo of the Diana will be unloaded and the expedition will establish permanent quarters. The Diana will then return to New York. Mr. Patterson and Judge Sprigg will return on the steamer. At Flagler bay a wireless station will be erected. Ensign Green and Mr. Allen will be in charge.

Late in the fall, supplies will be sledged to the secondary base, Cape Thomas Hubbard, at the tip of Axel Heiberg Land. From here the party will start for Crocker Land.

The party will return to headquarters about the middle of May, and during the summer a supply of walrus and seal meat will be secured. In the winter of 1914-15, one part of the expedition will work into the region southwest of Cape

(Continued on page ten, column one)

YACHTSMEN GO OVER PORTION OF CAPE WATERWAY

Members of Boston Club on
Cruise to Buzzards Bay Make
Their Course Include Three-
Mile Stretch of Canal

ENGINEERING NOTED

SAGAMORE, Mass.—Nearly a score of staunch cruisers and as many motor craft of other types composing the Boston Yacht Club today sailed from Cape

INTERVALE STREET HOUSES BURN, FOUR ALARMS SOUNDED

Fire for which four alarms were given started in a row of three-story apartments on Intervale street, Roxbury, today and drove nearly 50 persons with their belongings into a vacant field close by. The damage is estimated to approximate \$12,000, and an investigation is now being made into the cause.

Lieutenant Hogan of ladder four uncovered two boxes of dynamite in a shanty close by and with the aid of two laborers took them to a place of safety. The burned houses were located from 130 to 138 Intervale street, the two center ones being entirely destroyed and the others partially so. A vacant house and a three-flat house on Magnolia street and a private dwelling at 102 Lawrence avenue were damaged by sparks setting the roof afire.

The builders of the houses were Hyman Barron and David Yarchin, the latter occupying a suite in one of the burned buildings. Mayor Fitzgerald was one of the crowd of spectators.

RESCUES MADE IN DORCHESTER FIRE

Several persons were rescued, six houses were burned and other residences damaged to the extent of \$35,000 as the result of fire which burned in Leroy and Josephine streets from Geneva avenue to Ditson street in the Field's Corner section of Dorchester, last night. The houses were all three-deckers and 2½ story buildings.

The fire was said to have started through the exploding of a firecracker under a piazza. When the flames were at their height there was a report of low water pressure, which was called to the attention of Fire Commissioner Cole, who was present.

On the holiday, from midnight to midnight, there were more than 60 bell alarms sounded, which is a slight increase over last year.

The total damage, exclusive of the big Dorchester blaze, was within \$1500.

PRESIDENT WILSON WITH HIS FAMILY AT CORNISH, N. H.

WINDSOR, Vt.—President Wilson arrived here at 10.50 o'clock a. m. today. He was met at the station by members of his family and started at once by automobile for his summer home at Cornish, N. H., three miles away. The President said he intended to take a complete vacation while at Cornish and will see no newspaper men. If public business should warrant it, however, the President said he would start back to Washington immediately.

Mrs. Wilson spent a quiet Fourth at Cornish, N. H., with her daughters, Eleanor and Jessie, and the latter's fiancé, Francis B. Sayre.

Save for a motor ride in the afternoon, the family did not leave Harlaenden during the day. Later in the afternoon Arthur W. Tedcastle of Milton, Mass., and Mrs. Tedcastle were received.

NEW YORK—President Wilson left here Friday night at 11.10 o'clock to join his family at Cornish, N. H. The President arrived early in the evening after a fast all-day run by special train from Washington by way of Gettysburg, where he stopped an hour to speak to civil war veterans.

The President was raced across Pennsylvania and New Jersey at a speed sometimes approaching 70 miles an hour. He took a long automobile ride on Riverdale drive and then dined at the University Club, where he remained until time to catch his train.

NATIONS ENTER PEACE COMPACT

WASHINGTON—That 25 to 40 nations will eventually negotiate with the United States peace treaties along the lines recommended by the President and Secretary of State Bryan was the belief expressed by Mr. Bryan today.

He said that negotiations will probably be begun next fall. Japan is the only nation which has not in effect approved the general terms of the plan, according to the state department.

MEN EXCLUDED FROM THIS PARK AREA



Women and children enjoying space reserved for them on Common

CURTIS GUILD ARRIVES FROM RUSSIAN POST

Recent Ambassador and Wife
Reach Boston on Board Ham-
burg-American Liner Cincin-
nati Which Docks Early

LEAVE FOR NAHANT

Former Governor Says He Has
No Ambition to Reenter Pol-
itics Excepting in the Capac-
ity of Private Citizen

"I have no ambition to enter into the political situation except as a private citizen," said former Governor Curtis Guild, ambassador to Russia for two years, who returned to his home in Boston today on the Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati from Hamburg. "I received every courtesy and kindness," he continued, "from every one in St. Petersburg and the utmost consideration for my wife and myself."

In regard to a new treaty between the United States and Russia he said that under the ordinary procedure the diplomatic negotiations under the international law would have to start at Washington and not at St. Petersburg as has been said.

"The new administration has been particularly kind to men," said Mr. Guild. "When I cabled Washington that I was indisposed and asked for instruction they not only gave me leave of absence but doubled the length of leave with full pay and stated that my successor would be appointed before my return to St. Petersburg. After notifying Washington I went to Carlsbad, Germany. Having been instructed by the new administration to take official leave at St. Petersburg I bade the Czar farewell. Consequently I could not return there even if my successor was not appointed."

Mr. Guild said nothing has been heard of the \$1000 in cash which was taken from his rooms in Paris. He said there was a letter of credit for \$50,000 of which \$44,000 had been drawn, leaving \$6000. His immediate notification to the bank stopped payment on this, however.

Mrs. Guild said she had had a splendid trip and had enjoyed the experience. Because of the early arrival of the Cincinnati there was no one on the pier to meet the former ambassador. A delegation, headed by Herman McDonald of Beverly, formerly secretary to Mr. Guild, had made arrangements to come to the dock to greet him, but did not appear soon enough. No taxicabs were waiting to transport passengers to various parts of the city and many had to walk to the Summer street extension or Atlantic avenue. The ship was scheduled to come in late this afternoon or early tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Guild at once proceeded to their home at 124 Marlboro street. Later they went to their summer home in Nahant.

On board the vessel were 89 first cabin, 76 second cabin, 48 third and 934 steerage passengers. Captain Schaarschmidt was in command of the steamer.

Sir John Rogers, an official of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt, came all the way from Cairo to enjoy fishing in the streams of New Brunswick. He was a first cabin passenger and announced that he intended to spend several weeks here.

Col. Edward L. Haskell of Newton, one of the earliest promoters of the South Boston waterfront development, was another passenger. He has been in Leeds, England, for several weeks.

Arthur Moore of Greenwich, Conn., returned after a three years sojourn in Europe and said he will go back in six weeks.

Among the other saloon passengers on the steamer were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Breckenridge, Robert J. C. D. G., and Mary Breckenridge of New York, and the following Bostonians: George R. Greig Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lauriat and Dr. Joseph A. O'Leary.

RACING BALLOON SENDS MESSAGE THAT ALL'S WELL

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A message in the forenoon was received from Pilot Honeywell of the Kansas City Post balloon from Joliet, Ill., saying "All's well and racing northeast."

This was the only report received today of the four balloons in the national elimination contests for American representatives for the James Gordon Bennett trophy, in the air last night. All are supposed to be racing toward the Canadian wilds. Those still in the contest from last reports were:

Million Population Club, St. Louis.

Kansas City Second, Kansas City Aero Club.

The Goodyear, Akron, O.

Kansas City Post, Kansas City.

Protests have been filed against two of these, the Kansas City Second and the Kansas City Post.

The entire valve of the Miss Sophia II, of the Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, was torn off by the wind. A defective valve eliminated the "drifter" piloted by Albert Holz, Cincinnati. The Overland, piloted by Donaldson, could not go.

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Hand of Russia Is Discerned in Balkan Moves by Austria

CZAR'S CALL TO BALKAN ALLIES CAUSED SILENCE

Telegram from Great Protector of Slavs Saved Situation at Last Hour Much to the Chagrin of Vienna Circles

CRISIS WAS AT HAND

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—Events which have passed very quickly during the last few days show clearly enough that Austro-Hungarian politicians are absolutely correct in regarding everything that happens in the Balkans as due to the influence of Russia.

Some days ago Serbs and Bulgars were crying "War!" with all their might, and today, at one sign from the great protector of the Slavs, not merely the Serbs and the Greeks but the Bulgars themselves, with their Czar, Ferdinand, who copies the greatness of his royal neighbor, are remarkably silent, and so quiet that their mild utterances of today can hardly be credited after the warlike proclamations which issued from the same mouths barely a week ago.

It is very true that France's threat that the small Balkans would not get any money to commence the war, nor for their commercial development afterwards, had a certain effect in cooling the hotheads, but people who know the states for many years, and have traveled every inch of the ground recently, assured The Christian Science Monitor representative that the lack of money would not prevent a war.

Money Not Obstacle

They pointed out that had Serbia got a really plentiful supply of money, and Bulgaria none, it might make a real difference, possibly sufficient to prevent hostilities, but as both lands were practically bankrupt, they were on the same basis of incapacity, and both crippled by severe losses during the war, with their coffers almost empty, they stood on the same level with a fair fighting chance of seizing the disputed territory in Macedonia. The Serbs, to whom the Monitor representative spoke, had not the faintest idea of giving in, nor of yielding an inch, until the message sent forth by the great Czar was received. All hostilities were forgotten in the present crisis, when the ruler of all the Russian designs to give a curt command.

The news that Russia had shown her hand so plainly created something like dismay in Austria-Hungary. In the first place the Austro-Hungarian statesman hoped that the Balkan states might disagree, and although on the one hand he was afraid to do anything to promote this, as he feared that Austria might be involved, not merely in filling her treaty obligations towards Bulgaria, but perhaps in a European war, he had, on the other, a secret satisfaction in seeing things drift towards disaster down south, always hoping that some turn of events might lead to the predominance of Austria-Hungary and the realization of her dream of Balkan expansion.

Russia Causes Dismay

In the second place the politician feels dismay in seeing that his worst suspicions of Russia are amply justified. Not merely is the Czar content to influence the kinglets secretly, but at a crisis he does not hesitate to lift his hand and command silence in the Balkans.

There is not the slightest doubt that the program of peace in the Balkans was decided upon during the festivities at the wedding of Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia. This fact was suspected at the time, and events have amply confirmed it. The only question, which was

LIBERAL CENTER WELCOMES SIR EDWARD CARSON

(Special to the Monitor)

LEEDS, England—Sir Edward Carson, in the course of his campaign against home rule, addressed a mass meeting held in the town hall, Leeds. The Irish Unionist leader and his party on their journey from Scotland were met, as in the outward journey from Scotland to the north, at all the stopping places by deputations of local Unionists, who presented addresses and listened to speeches attacking the home rule policy of the government.

In electing to make Leeds one of his principal stopping places in the course of his tour, Sir Edward Carson and his party, it must be conceded, displayed characteristic courage. Leeds is a Liberal stronghold, being represented in Parliament by four Liberals and one Labor member. All five seats, however, were vigorously contested at the last general election and there is a very strong body of Unionist opinion in the city. Consequently, Sir Edward Carson's reception, although not as unanimously cordial as in Scotland, was nevertheless hearty enough.

At the town hall meeting in the evening, Sir Edward Carson said that he had just heard that Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlin had gone to Scotland to carry on a counter campaign to that of the Unionists. All this, he said, was good, as it showed that both parties must be tried, not by the judgment of a coalition whitewashed ministry, but by that of the people of Great Britain. Ulster, he said, did not know the meaning of the word "apathy." Their hearts were throbbing with a proud determination and a courage which all the armies of England could never subdue. It was said that he should have to stand on that platform and plead the cause of these men.

After Sir Edward Carson had spoken, Lord Londonderry paid an eloquent tribute to the Irish Unionist leader and described Sir Edward Carson as "eloquent, able, courageous, and a true patriot." At the conclusion of the meeting, Sir Edward Carson and his party were conducted by an escort of junior Unionists to their hotel.

RUSSIA FINISHES NEW CATHEDRAL

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—The members of the Imperial Duma recently paid a visit to the new naval cathedral at Cronstadt, and were the first visitors to set foot inside the building. The cathedral has been erected at a cost of 2,000,000 roubles, collected exclusively from the sailors. It is the work of Professor Kosjakov, and on a smaller scale is a copy of the Constantinople mosque of Aja Sofia.

FRENCH AVIATOR ARRIVES IN RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—M. Brindejone des Moulins, who performed the flight from Paris to Warsaw in record time recently, arrived in St. Petersburg after a leisurely journey from Warsaw. He received an ovation at the military aerodrome. His Morane Saulnier aeroplane has been covered with inscriptions by enthusiasts at his several stopping places.

after all the main point, lay in how far Russia and England intended to go in the prevention of a war.

Another point, which has become very important since the introduction of telegrams and telephones, which have been adopted with much greater smartness among the half-civilized Balkan folk than among the ordinary Europeans, who often hesitate to make use of an instrument to which they were not accustomed in their youth, was whether the Czar would be quick enough in taking action. It is very doubtful whether couriers would have reached Belgrade and Sofia in time. Traveling from Moscow in the old-fashioned manner they would probably have just got there to witness a decisive battle.

The Czar, however, understanding the deep feeling of respect in the heart of every Slav for the ancient capital, sent forth his command from thence by telegram, and thus saved a situation which was almost beyond saving at the last hour.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE MOVES TO LARGER QUARTERS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
New Sudan government offices in Northumberland avenue

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Sudan government office which until recently was in Crane Court, E. C., has lately been moved to more spacious quarters in Northumberland avenue.

This is but another sign of the enterprise of the government of a district which has steadily for some time been coming into public notice.

The work of Sir Charles Macara and the International Cotton Federation, of which he is the president, is already

familiar to readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

It was largely, as will be remembered, due to the efforts of this federation that the British government recently decided to guarantee the interest on a loan of £3,000,000 to be raised by the Sudan government for the purpose of developing the cotton growing industry.

At the Sudan office in Northumberland avenue all information in regard to the Sudan may be obtained, and it is confidently expected that the work of this department will rapidly expand.

GREAT OPENINGS ARE REALIZED IN NORTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

DARWIN, Northern Territory, Australia—Speaking at a banquet at Darwin recently, Dr. Gilruth, administrator of the Northern Territory, said that after spending over a year in that vast district and traveling over a great portion of it, he was more firmly convinced than ever that there was nothing in the character of the soil or the climate, to prevent the white Australian ideal from being realized.

When they considered the teeming populations of the Malay peninsula, and the vast population of the greater east beyond, they must all realize that Darwin was the front door of Australia facing east, and also realize the vital necessity for building up strong settlements of white people on this northern coast. He had, he said, no time for the pessimists, who were ever bewailing the inability of the white man to compete against the colored man. There were difficulties to overcome, and the thing was to do it. Courage and patriotic self-sacrifice would no doubt be required, but it could be done.

In conclusion, Dr. Gilruth expressed himself as confident that this territory would eventually become one of the leading and most prosperous states in the commonwealth and the empire.

STRONGER FRENCH ARMY IS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

RENNES, France—At a banquet given on the occasion of a rifle meeting at Rennes, M. Etienne, minister of war, delivered a telling speech on the subject of the necessity for the increase of the period of service to three years.

Referring to the opposition to the bill, he reproached its authors with misrepresenting the government's motives. The great fact before the nation, continued the minister, at the present time, was that Germany would soon have 880,000 men in the field whereas France only had 470,000.

"What must be done then," asked M. Etienne, "if we do not wish to fall before the enemy? We have lived for 43 years in peace often at the cost of great sacrifices, because we wish never to make war unless attacked." The announcement of Germany's increase in her army came as a thunderclap to the French government; was it to do nothing but simply watch events without making any comment, if that had been the course adopted, it would simply have meant that France had resigned her rights as a nation and that the country has ceased to exist.

M. Etienne's speech was greeted with tumultuous applause.

BASLE STRIKE IS PROBLEM BECAUSE IT IS ON FRONTIER

(Special to the Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—Owing to the serious strike which has occurred in the Basle dye works, the authorities have been obliged to call out troops to maintain order and protect the non-strikers.

Owing to the situation of Basle as a frontier town, the workmen employed in the works are Germans, Alsations and Swiss, and it has been necessary to call out regiments from each of these countries; this has resulted in the presence on the German-Swiss frontier of one squadron of the Alsatian dragoons, two regiments of Baden infantry, and two regiments of Swiss soldiers, with machine guns. The greatest concern is felt by the authorities lest German troops should enter Swiss territory or Swiss troops Germany.

PRINCE OF WALES IN ARMY ROUTINE

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, England—The Prince of Wales recently took part in a march with the Oxford contingent of the officers' training corps from Oxford to Aldershot.

In the course of the 50 mile march the advance of the Oxford contingent was opposed by the Bradford College contingent of the officers' training corps, and the prince who was foremost in the "fighting" was captured by a detachment of Bradford College cyclists.

Otherwise the march was without exciting incident. During the camp at Mytchett the prince went through the same routine as his fellow privates, taking part in sentry duty and in the field training and operations.

The prince also took part in the night operations against the Cambridge contingent which was camped with the Oxford contingent on private ground on the Mytchett estate.

GREEK GIFT AT HAGUE

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece—A white marble throne, a replica of the one found at Knossos, in Crete, and reported to have once belonged to King Minos, has been presented by the Greek government to the Carnegie Foundation. The throne is to be placed in the Palace of Peace at The Hague.

FIRST WOMAN TO GRADUATE

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—For the first time in the history of the Theological Tripos at Cambridge, a woman's name appears in the class list. This is Miss T. Day of Giron, who is placed in class 2 of part 2.

GERMANY HAS NOT YET DETERMINED TO SEND EXHIBIT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—After receiving the official invitation from the American government to participate in the exhibition which will be held at San Francisco in 1915, to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal, the German government is now confronted with the difficult question, whether or not to take part officially in it.

The representatives of German industry and commerce have not yet been consulted by the government, but the question has already been widely discussed, especially in industrial circles, in connection with the revision of the American tariff.

In the opinion of importers the new duties are rather more severe than the old ones, and the reductions are so limited that real and effective competition with American manufactures is out of the question, because the reductions affect only such articles as are either required in America, or those in the manufacture of which she is without a rival.

The acceptance of the new duties is, therefore, not expected to bring about a change in the present commercial relations with the United States.

Experience at the former exhibitions at Chicago and St. Louis has shown that participation in American exhibitions, with rare exceptions, have not resulted in any appreciable advantage to the German exhibitor.

A preliminary discussion in the Reichstag between the home secretary and prominent members of industrial circles has led to no result. Even manufacturers in favor of participation are making it conditional on the favorable result of the tariff revision, and especially on the regulations of the customs house administration.

LAST PARLIAMENT UNDER OLD VOTING CLOSES IN ITALY

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The close of the sitting of the Italian Chamber marks the end of the twenty-third Parliament since 1848, the year of the granting of the constitutional government. It is the last of the Italian Parliaments elected by a limited suffrage. At the close of this year a general election will take place in Italy in an electorate to which has been added 8,000,000 people.

The constitution of the next Chamber therefore cannot with any accuracy be foretold, but it is generally held that Sig. Giolitti will again hold the reins of government. The popularity of this statesman has waned, but not sufficiently to oust him from premiership.

Giolitti and the Libyan war they have had a surfeit. Not only has it proved ruinously expensive, but the recent battle of Etangi has convinced public opinion that the end of the war has not been reached.

GLASGOW MAY GET BUSINESS LIBRARY

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Robert Adams, assistant librarian, Glasgow, recently laid before the Scottish Library Association proposals for a commercial library for Glasgow.

Glasgow, he thought, should have a great commercial library, because it is a great producing, manufacturing, and inventive center. Such a library should include the up-to-date commercial statistics of every nation; consular reports, annotated lists of these reports could be given weekly at a small annual charge; the principal official and commercial gazettes of the world, giving contracts and other useful information; the latest works on natural and industrial resources of all countries.

Also works on tariff rates, strikes, and lockouts; prospectuses of all new companies; directories of the principal cities and towns; commercial magazines; collections of works on law and jurisprudence; patents of all countries; railroad and steamship freights and so on.

The question is worth the consideration of the members of such institutions as the royal exchange, chamber of commerce, institute of shipbuilders and engineers and other firms.

HOME RULERS FOLLOWING ON HEELS OF SIR EDWARD CARSON

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—As already indicated in Monitor cable despatches, John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist party, recently undertook a campaign in Scotland in favor of home rule as a counter blast to Sir Edward Carson's tour in opposition to that measure.

Like Sir Edward Carson, the Irish Nationalist leader opened his campaign in Glasgow, and in the same building, the historic St. Andrews halls. Shortly after the arrival in the city, Mr. Redmond and his party were entertained to lunch at the Glasgow Liberal Club, where they were accorded a most hearty reception.

Mr. Redmond said that he never doubted the people of Scotland on the Irish question. He had come to Scotland because it was not a wise thing to let your enemies voice go unanswered, and not because he had any doubt about the sterling character of the support of Scotsmen for the home rule cause.

At the great mass meetings of the St. Andrews halls in the evening there were about 5000 people present. Mr. Redmond was accompanied on the platform by Mr. Devlin, W. A. Redmond, M. P.; Mr. Scanlan, M. P.; Dundas White, M. P., and Mr. MacCallum Scott, M. P.

Mr. Redmond, who was enthusiastically received, said that Sir Edward Carson had stated a few days before that he came to Glasgow to make an appeal on behalf of the democracy of Ireland to the democracy of Scotland. Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Redmond continued, was a member for Trinity College, Dublin, and belonged to a party, which, in the past, had consistently opposed every extension of popular reform to his own countrymen. He came to Glasgow to make an appeal against home

rule, but he had come too late. The cause of home rule, the Irish Nationalist leader declared, was triumphant, nothing could dislodge it, and the modern King Canute had better give up his attempt to order the tide not to flow. The home rule controversy had gone on for 30 years, and the verdict had now been given.

Proceeding, John Redmond said that they were told that if they gave the same constitution in substance to Ireland as they had given to the colonies, they would be met with armed resistance, even if all parties in the country united to confer the boon. He asked them seriously as grown men, if such a threat was any reason for dashing the cup of hope and of comfort from the lips of Ireland. If four counties in Ulster had the right to veto the whole of the rest of Ireland and of Great Britain and the empire, it would mean the absolute end of constitutional and representative government.

I will give, Mr. Redmond said, an invitation to Sir Edward. I will say to him and his friends, frankly accept the principle that there shall be in Ireland, as in so many parts of the empire, a local Parliament with responsible executive to carry out its decrees, and then I will gladly discuss with you every single provision of the bill with an earnest and sincere desire to accommodate every detail of the measure to the opinions and desires of those men whom you represent.

In conclusion, Mr. Redmond said that everything good and ennobling in the history of Ireland had sprung from her unconquered and unconquerable sentiment of nationality. Nationality was the soul of a people, and they in Ireland would never abandon the sentiment of their distinct and separate Irish nationality. The man, he added, who contended that distinct nationality was incompatible with imperial unity was a bad friend to the British empire.

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CORT—"The Girl of My Heart."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All Aboard."

CHICAGO
CORT—H. B. Warner.
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."
GRAND—"The Man of Oz."
UTENHAGEN—"Mlle. Modiste."

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JUDGE DECLARES OPPOSITION TO RELEASE OF SUFFRAGISTS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON.—The militant suffragists accused of offenses under the malicious damage to property act and with inciting others to damage, have, as reported in the Monitor cable, been convicted at the Old Bailey and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 8 to 21 months.

The sentence is of an unduly harsh character, for the prisoners are to be placed in the third division, which means that they will be deprived of all prison privileges. They will also have to pay all costs and are bound over to keep the peace for 12 months after the expiration of their sentences.

Having pronounced the sentences, Judge Phillimore added that, should he be consulted by the home secretary, he would strongly advise him not to release the ringleaders in any circumstances.

The trial, which has been a lengthy one, closed with a fine speech in defense by Miss Annie Kenney. She told the court that she was not an educated person. At the age of 10 years she was a half-timer in a Lancashire cotton factory and had the opportunity of witnessing the injustice of the laws as they affected women in the industrial world; this had caused her to throw in her lot with Mrs. Pankhurst. A large portion of her speech was devoted to pointing out the difference in the treatment meted out by the government to militant Suffragists and the manner in which they let political leaders advocating resistance to home rule go scot free.

Miss Kenney further defended militancy on the grounds of the treatment which the women's cause had received at

the hands of Parliament since 1867. "I consider," she said, "that the blackness of the character—I do not mean the personal character—the blackness of the character of the present government, the abominable way in which they have treated our question, is the justification of militancy." Addressing the jury, Miss Annie Kenney said:

"I want you to realize that the women of this country are prepared to face imprisonment as we have already faced imprisonment. We are prepared to face the torture of the hunger strike as we have already faced the hunger strike. We are prepared to face the torture of forcible feeding as we have already faced it. Some of our women have faced death owing to being knocked about in the streets when there have been deputations to the House of Commons. We are prepared to face death in order to get this question settled."

The prisoners and the terms of their sentences are as follows: Harriet R. Kerr, manageress of the Women's Social and Political Union, 12 months, third division; Alice Lake, manageress of the Suffragette, 12 months, third division; Rachel Barrett, assistant editor of the Suffragette, 9 months' imprisonment; Mrs. Sanders, financial secretary of the Women's Social and Political Union, 15 months' imprisonment; Edwy G. Clayton, scientific chemist, 21 months' imprisonment.

The rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst, followed by her release barely 48 hours later, have been announced to the Monitor by cable. Up to the present Mrs. Pankhurst has served 17 days of her three years' penal servitude to which she was sentenced on April 3.

AUSTRALIA ENTERS BANKING WORLD IN ENGLISH CAPITAL



(Copyright by Topical)
Lady Reid and Sir George Reid, high commissioner, opening first accounts at London branch of Commonwealth bank

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Sir George Reid, high commissioner for Australia, formally opened recently the London branch of the government savings bank of Australia in connection with the Commonwealth State Bank of Australia.

Sir George Reid said that the volume of emigration to Australia had so greatly increased in recent years, that it had been thought well, in the interests of the emigrants themselves, that they should have an opportunity of depositing their money in a London branch of the Australian Savings Bank, which was backed by the security of the whole commonwealth of Australia, and where deposits carried interest at the rate of 3 per cent, not only while the money was lying in the bank, but also during the period of its free transmission to Australia, if and when they wanted it remitted there.

These privileges Sir George Reid said also extended to those members of the general public in England who wished to make use of a state's savings bank. Though Australia had a population of only 4,750,000, the number of depositors in the savings banks in the commonwealth numbered 1,600,000, equal to an account for every three persons, men, women and children included.

Proceeding, Sir George Reid said that the deposits had doubled in volume during the past 10 years. These figures were not only a sign of the prosperity of the country, but of the best kind of prosperity, for they proved that it reached down to the great mass of the community.

As to the security behind the commonwealth state bank, the Commonwealth's State Savings Bank, it included the whole of the people of Australia and the whole of the assets of the government of that country. In opening the Commonwealth bank in London, the Australian government had no idea of entering into competition with existing financial institutions there. They recognized that this was a financial center, not only of the empire, but of the world, and the entry of the state bank of Australia into London was only another sign of the growth of closer and stronger relations between this imperial city and the dominions of the empire.

The first account in the London branch was opened by Lady Reid, who deposited £100, and the second by Sir George Reid, who deposited £300. Many others present also opened accounts for varying amounts.

AMERICAN MISSION IS TOLD OF NASSAU RURAL BANK PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)
WIESBADEN, Germany.—The American agricultural mission, consisting of 75 American estate owners and farmers, under the leadership of the president of the agricultural high school at Amherst, recently visited Wiesbaden, where they were received by the American consul, Mr. Brewer, Councillor Reusch, representing the Landes Bank of Nassau, and Inspector Dr. Horny, representing the agricultural chamber of the province.

Councillor Reusch delivered an interesting lecture before the mission, in the Landhaus, on the organization of the rural bank of Nassau and the savings bank which is connected with it. After an inspection of the bank, the party went to the Kurhaus, where Councillor Koerner welcomed the guests on behalf of the corporation. A banquet in the Hotel Nassauer Hof closed the proceedings.

The next day was spent in the Rhine valley, where the mission visited the Royal Institute for Vine, Fruit and Garden Culture in Geisenheim, and the model poultry farm of the agricultural chamber in Ruedesheim. From Ruedesheim the visitors proceeded to Koblenz and went by steamer up the Rhine to Neuwied, where they placed a wreath on the Raiffeisen monument.

THREAT TO CAPTURE BARRACKS

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand.—In consequence of the imprisonment of a number of boys for refusing to take the oath under the scheme of compulsory military training, the minister of defense has been informed that unless the boys imprisoned on Rira island, in Lyttelton harbor, are released, measures will be taken by the anti-militarists to possess themselves of the barracks on the island.

The minister has promised to inquire into the situation.

OFFICERS' PAY INCREASED
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Increased pay for captains and officers has been granted by various shipping lines, including the Union-Castle.

SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT NOW FINISHES 98-DAY SESSION

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, S. Africa.—The Union Parliament has been prorogued after sitting 98 days.

In spite of the Botha-Hertzog quarrel, which wasted its early sittings, it has achieved the passing of several bills of first-rate importance. These are the financial relations bill, the natives land bill and the immigration regulation bill. Besides, large railway building schemes have been authorized and a number of small bills relating to finance and administration have been placed on the statute book.

A direct outcome of the Botha-Hertzog controversy is the failure to pass the university bill. The select committee of the House of Assembly appointed to consider the bill in its report stated that it was unanimously conceded by all the witnesses that the present university system needed to be reformed, but the greatest diversity as to the method to be adopted prevailed. The committee has not presented any definite scheme to the House, but it has gone so far as to "recommend the House to request the government to consider the advisability of appointing a commission to inquire into the whole question of university reform and extension in the union, and

CITY MISSION GETS FARM

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The Launceston City Mission has been presented with a farm of 243 acres on the Scottsdale railway line. It is a good property, and well situated for mixed farming and orcharding.

RAYS OF KARACHI LIGHT BRIGHTEN 60 MILES AWAY

Lamp of 6,000,000 Candlepower in India Has Burner Only Three Inches in Diameter

(Special to the Monitor)
KARACHI, India.—The Manora lighthouse, which is situated on the Manora headland on the west side of the harbor, is one of the most interesting sights for the visitor to Karachi, by reason of the fact that it carries the most powerful light east of Suez, and indeed, one of the most powerful in the world.

The lighthouse was first erected in 1877 on the point of the Manora headland, but was moved back in 1889 to its present position, which is about 400 yards from the point. It was originally a stationary light, but was converted in 1907 to a single-flash revolving light of 6,000,000 candle power, having a frequency of 10 seconds, that is, the light is exhibited for 2½ seconds in every 10 seconds.

The elevation of the light above sea-level is 150 feet, and its range of direct visibility is 18 miles on the water-line, and 21 miles at a height of 30 feet above the water-line, or, roughly, the height of a ship's bridge above the water. But the range of visibility of the ray thrown out by the light, extends far beyond this distance. On dark nights, when the atmosphere is perfectly clear, it can be seen from 50 to 60 miles outside Karachi.

The lamp in use is a modified form of the Kilsen lamp, burning the ordinary kerosene oil, and its burner diameter is only three inches, a surprisingly small burner considering the intensity and brilliancy of the light. It stands in the center of the lens chamber, exactly opposite the center of four huge compound lenses, which revolve around it, making one complete revolution in 40 seconds. The circular frame which holds the lenses, rests in a bath of mercury, thus reducing friction to a minimum, and is propelled by means of compressed air.

Each compound lens is made up of 21 circular prismatic lenses, split up into sections to allow of setting, and these are so arranged that the light from the lamp is directed outwards in parallel rays, which combine and form a single broad shaft of intense light. No light is visible to the outside observer, until any one of the four lenses is exactly facing him, so that the flash is produced, not by alternately obscuring and exhibiting the light, but by directing its rays.

A second lighthouse is in course of construction on Cape Monze, 19 miles distant from Karachi, and it is expected to be completed shortly. In order to distinguish it from the Manora light, it will be arranged to emit a double flash every 10 seconds. This light will be of great assistance to ships approaching Karachi, especially during the monsoon, when the atmosphere is often very hazy at night. It is being built in response to strong representations from ships' captains and others during the past few years, and the Port Trust will shortly add a lightship to the Khai mouth of the river Indus.

HONGKONG TO BAR CHINESE COINAGE

(Special to the Monitor)
HONGKONG.—For years the colony of Hongkong has been confronted with the problem of how to rehabilitate its own coinage and to suppress the Chinese money which circulated so largely. It was felt that to prohibit the use of Chinese money would interfere with the trade with China, on which Hongkong so largely depends, but other opinions have prevailed, and a more courageous policy is to be followed.

Already the use of Chinese copper coin has been prohibited in the colony, and now the secretary of state for the colonies in London has given permission for the local Legislature to introduce an ordinance prohibiting the circulation of Chinese silver subsidiary coins. As Chinese traders have been expecting such a measure for some time, it is likely to be carried through quite smoothly, provided the Chinese are given sufficient time to complete present transactions, say, until after the China New Year and perhaps the Dragon festival, the two great settling days of the Chinese.

MR. BALFOUR SAYS LONDON LIBRARY LEADS THE WORLD

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Mr. Balfour presided recently at the annual meeting of the London Library.

In moving the adoption of the report he said they had every reason to congratulate themselves on the results of the past year.

In the first place their membership had increased. Even on the old basis the affairs of the library seemed to be improving, and as they knew, the year had been memorable in the history of the library on account of the acquisition of the new land and buildings running westwards from St. James's square.

They had existed now for a little more than two generations. They had had no public subsidies and yet their collection rivaled, in some respects, the greatest collections in the world. They had led the way in some of the most important departments of cataloguing; they had afforded facilities for students in the metropolis which he did not believe students in any other part of the world possessed in the same full and extended measure.

One great advantage in the method of managing the library, due not so much to their riches as to their good fortune in their officials, was that they were not bound by unnecessarily minute regulations, which were a torment and nuisance.

TASMANIAN MAIL PLAN TO CONTINUE

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The contracts for the mail service between Victoria and Tasmania have been renewed, and will continue in force until Oct. 1, 1914. A tri-weekly service is to be continued between Melbourne and Launceston, and a bi-weekly one between Melbourne and Burnie.

NEW POLICE OFFICIAL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Basil Thomson, a son of a former archbishop of York, has been appointed an assistant commissioner of the Metropolitan police. Mr. Thomson, after leaving Oxford, went to Fiji where he was head of the native department. At 29 he became premier of Tonga. He has been governor of Cardiff gaol, Dartmoor prison, and Wornwood Scrubbs prison. "Divisions of a Prime Minister" and "South Sea Yarns" are the outcome of his ten years' sojourn in the South seas.

WORLD'S SHOOTING RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)
ALDERSHOT, England.—A world's record was made at Aldershot recently by 1 battery, royal horse artillery. Firing 10 rounds of shrapnel in 20 seconds at 3500 yards, they struck the 12 ft. target with every shot. Afterward the battery walked 26 miles in four and a half hours.

INVITED TO BE PRESIDENT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The first lord of the admiralty has accepted the invitation of the organization committee of the Navy league to become the president of the national committee, formed to promote the erection in London of a national memorial to Sir Francis Drake.

ACTOR RETURNS TO ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—H. B. Irving has returned to London after a successful tour in South Africa, where he produced "Hamlet," "The Bells," "The Lyons Mail," "Louis XI," and "The Sin of David," a new drama by Mr. Stephen Phillips.

FRENCH CURB THE ARDOR OF MOROCCO'S MOUNTAIN TRIBES

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The recent military operations of Colonel Mangin in Morocco have terminated in several engagements which will, it is believed, do much to enable the work of pacification to be proceeded with. There is now much hope of some permanent relief for the new administration from the hostile attacks of those tribes who have not yet fully made their submission.

It will be remembered that Colonel Mangin's expeditions in the Tadla terminated at the end of May. Since this date he has been engaged in settling up that region which constitutes one of the most important points of operation, and which is protected from behind by the Shawia.

This southern territory is in need of continuous protection from the hostile and sometimes aggressive conduct of the tribes of the Zaian country. The latter have not been able to take the offensive since their territory has been enclosed by the combined operations of Colonels Henry, Coudein, and Mangin to the east, west and north. There are already certain signs of the healthy impression produced by the successful operation of the army, and by the firm though strictly defensive attitude that has been adopted.

So as to confirm the pacification of the Tadla, and to prepare for its administrative reorganization, Colonel Mangin commenced by investing the country with mobile forces. Leaving a garrison at Kasbah-Tadla he stationed himself until May 21 at Boujad, where pourparlers with a view to the reduction of the territory amongst the tribes was being considered.

At the end of May the resident gen-

eral sent off by way of a provisional mission to Tadla, Lieut. Col. Henri Simon, director of the intelligence department of Morocco, to aid Colonel Mangin in his organization work, and in the first week in June signs of submission were perceived amongst the Ait-Robos tribe of the valley of the Oum-er-Rebia along the border of the Kasbah-Tadla. Everything, however, tended to confirm the opinion that pacific measures would be of no avail in bringing to an end the hostilities of Moha ou Said who continued to be the leader of the opposition, and still held back by his own attitude and by his incitement to action the definite pacification of South Tadla.

In North Tadla, on the contrary, the organization of the tribes was being carried out under the protection of detachments of police drawn from among the main forces of Colonel Mangin. These detachments marched from Boujad to Camp Christian with no opposition, being in fact everywhere well received.

Such was the situation when Colonel Mangin made a special effort to give a sharp lesson to Moha ou Said. The lesson was a severe one but the results are likely to be fruitful. The first battle was at Kasbah Kaiba, which the infantry succeeded in investing, after which the column returned to Kasbah-Tadla. Two days later they returned again and fought another severe battle, accompanied by considerable losses, the severity of the fight being due to the fierceness of the Berber warriors of the Atlas. The marked success of the French troops will certainly calm, at any rate for a time, the ardor of the mountain tribes, and will assure security in the hinterland.

A STATESMAN ON ENGLAND'S FUTURE

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISTOL, Eng.—Writing to the Young Liberals conference, which was recently held at Bristol, Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, said that great measures of justice to Ireland and Wales, which had been obstructed for a whole generation were now, owing to pressure of the parliament act, slowly and surely passing into law.

The national insurance act, Mr. Churchill wrote, the best thing Parliament has done in our time to benefit the people, is settling down into its stride. Far reaching questions affecting land and the lords are coming into view. There are bigger things to be done in this country than have ever been attempted.

Our opponents are as boastful today upon a flood of slander as they were four years ago against the Budget. Too late, perhaps, for the plural voter, Mr. Churchill said at the end of his letter, but soon enough for the rest of the reactionaries and food taxers, the general election would come and when it came at the proper time, upon good ground, he had little doubt that they would roll them over as often before.

ROYALTY ATTENDS THE HORSE SHOW

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The Richmond horse show this year was well attended by royalty. As stated in a previous communication to The Christian Science Monitor, the King and Queen paid a visit to the show and witnessed among other things a parade of the coaches which took part in the recent coaching "manathon" from Hyde Park to Richmond. Former King Manoel and former Queen Amelie of Portugal were also present with the King and Queen on the opening day. On the following day Queen Alexandra, the Empress Marie Feodorovna, and Princess Victoria paid an informal visit to the show, remaining for about an hour and a half. King Manoel and Queen Amelie were also present.

BOTH RE-ELECTED

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The Hon. G. T. Collins has been reelected for the Tamar electorate in the legislative council. Mr. R. J. McKenzie was returned, unopposed for the Westmoreland electorate.

OSMIRIDIUM MINE TO BE DEVELOPED

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—In connection with the recent discovery of osmiridium by Messrs. Fenton Brothers, at Bald hills, Whyte river, West Coast, matters have moved quickly.

Sections have been pegged out on behalf of Melbourne investors, in connection with which a company will be floated.

Some of the pieces of iron from the outcrop forming the matrix yielded osmiridium on crushing, and specimens of the metal have been found with the matrix adhering to them.

Alluvial osmiridium is found in the numerous creeks which flow out of the eastern side of the ridge, and the trail of this shed can be traced for 20 miles, right into the Savane river. The iron blow is over two chains wide, and has been traced for fully half a mile.

FIRST ARMED LINER

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The first liner to leave the Thames equipped with guns under the admiralty scheme was the Aberdeen steamer Themistocles, which recently left London for Australia. The Themistocles carried two 47 guns. After leaving London the Themistocles called at Plymouth to embark a naval draft for the Australian navy.

ADELAIDE BRIDGES CALL ATTENTION TO CAR SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The opening by the commissioner of Crown lands and the formal handing over to the district council of two new bridges erected on the main road that connects Adelaide with Henley beach, a fashionable and popular seaside resort some six miles distant, was the occasion of the publication of some striking figures regarding the operations of the tramway trust. The advent of the electrification of the tramways in Adelaide with its up-to-date roads radiating in all directions to the beautiful suburbs nestling at the foot of the hills, to the lovely spots on the north side of the river, and to the seaside resort at Henley beach, has been a wonderful factor in the expansion and linking up of the metropolitan areas. The income received by the trust has been about £315,000, while some idea of the popularity and general usefulness of the service may be gathered from the figures that, with a population of 130,000 in the district served, naturally supplemented by tourists and others, no less than 40,000,000 passengers were carried last year.

Altogether some 4,935,000 miles were traversed. At present 88 miles of single track are laid, and an additional 15 are proposed. Of this, the proposed extension to Port Adelaide and district, with its population of 40,000, should be of inestimable benefit alike to its residents and to those in the city itself.

GHEENT CONGRESS OF FARMERS ENDS

(Special to the Monitor)
GHEENT, Belgium.—The closing session of the Ghent agricultural congress took place recently in the Palace of Fetes, under the presidency of Baron Van der Bruggen. Mr. Maenhaut proposed the creation of a parliamentary international agricultural committee.

Doctor True, the American delegate, proposed that the next international congress be held in 1915 in San Francisco, and the proposition was duly referred to the committee on international affairs. Several of the foreign delegates expressed their thanks to the King of the Belgians, the committee of organization, and the international committee. Mr. Meline referred to the highly satisfactory results achieved by this congress, calling special attention to the importance of the various publications issued, and the valuable practical demonstrations of up-to-date agricultural activity given in the section of the Ghent exhibition designated as the "village modern." The proceedings of the congress were terminated with a banquet, presided over by Mr. Helleputte, minister of agriculture.

LICENSES AND LEASES APPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—During the month of March occupation licenses and leases were approved in the state of Queensland for areas of 742 miles and 1154 miles respectively.

NEW RAILROAD SOON READY

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—It is anticipated that the extension of the Pinla to Uragan railway will be in complete working order in time for the December holiday traffic.

INCREASE IN WELLS

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—In 1904 there were 373 artesian wells in Queensland. At present there are about 1400 bore.

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NEW BUILDING INCREASES STATE PRINTING FACILITIES



Five-story printing plant in Derne street

With the removal of the state printers to their new five-story building at 34 Derne street their facilities for printing state records together with the increased number of official ballots required for the primaries this fall have been extended. Although the plant is not owned or subsidized by the state, Wright & Potter are practically confined to the printing of the commonwealth, the contracts being given in five-year terms.

The new building is arranged with a great degree of convenience and efficiency. All material to be set up in type is first sent to the top floor, which is the fifth, where there are 10 monotype machines and where all the hand composition is done. The forms as they are completed are sent down to the next floor by specially constructed hydraulic elevators. On this floor are the proof-readers and the composing machines. The press room, where there are 12 rotary presses, several of which have been added recently, is located on the

third floor. The second floor is given over to the job department, the first to the offices, while the bindery is in the basement. The scheme of operation is to have everything start in at the top of the building and go down through the different departments until the work is completed in the basement.

Each year there has to be an increased appropriation to meet the state printing bill which is required by the increase in the amount of legislation, varieties of reports, and demand for state reports. The printing bill last year for public documents was \$43,375.44, which covered the printing of the manual, the blue book, journals and reports. The expense for Senate printing was \$12,585.31, for the House \$33,486.61, ballots \$8,607.03.

The commission that has charge of letting the contract is composed of the attorney general, the secretary of commonwealth, the treasurer and the recorder general, the auditor, the clerk of the Senate and of the House.

MR. WATTERSON SPEAKER AT PERRY MONUMENT EXERCISES

Orator at Laying of Corner Stone of Shaft Which Is To Be Erected For Lake Erie Hero, Criticizes Nation For Its Law Making and Urges Reform Through Reason

PUT-IN-BAY, O.—With Henry Watterson of Louisville, vice-president-general of the Interstate Perry Centenary commission, as the principal speaker, the cornerstone of the \$1,000,000 Perry monument was laid here Friday. The day opened the celebration which commemorates the battle of Lake Erie, the campaigns of Gen. William Henry Harrison, and the 100 years of peace among English speaking nations.

The centennial will end the first week in October and will include historical celebrations in many of the larger lake cities and at Louisville, Ky.

The festivities of Friday the "Ohio day" of the celebration, concluded with a dinner tendered by the Ohio commission to the interstate board. John H. Clark of Cleveland, president of the Ohio commission, presided.

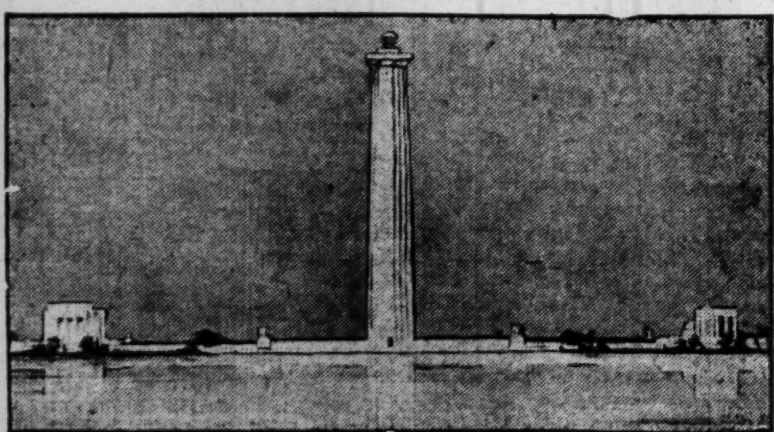
Mr. Watterson in the course of his speech criticized the fondness of his

countrymen for law making. "We have," he said, "one big Congress in the nation's capital, and 48 little congresses in the several state capitals, constantly in session, to make and unmake laws to vex the people and confuse the courts. Inevitably respect for law is lowered."

"Through chance majorities, stable in morals, we would regulate the tastes, moths and habits of the people by act of assembly. Perennially reproaching Congress, we would nevertheless augment the powers of Congress."

Continuing, the speaker said he would summon reform through reason and that he would have regeneration come by growth. He declared that he had faith in the destiny of the republic and urged that in the work of reform his fellow-citizens should read at the masthead of the ship of state the words of Lawrence, which Perry made his motto, "Don't give up the ship!"

SHAFT FOR WHICH CORNERSTONE LAID



(Copyright by Interstate Board of Perry's Victory Centennial Commission)
Architect's drawing of Perry memorial

HARBOR WORK IS MADE POSSIBLE

HARRISBURG, Penn.—The lower House passed the constitutional amendment provision that Philadelphia can borrow \$250,000,000 for its harbor.

This bill has passed the state Senate. The constitutional amendment must lie over for two years and pass the next session of the Legislature on the same terms. If it does that it can be submitted to the people for their will.

The amendment provides the money to be raised is to be used for improving the port of Philadelphia by condemnation, purchase and reclamation of lands, the building of bulkheads and the construction of wharves and docks and for the dredging of rivers.

The city must lay a tax for payment of interest on the loan and a sinking fund to cancel it in 50 years.

LIBRARY GETS AUTHOR'S LETTERS

DALLAS, Tex.—The Rev. Edward O. Sharpe, pastor of the South Dallas Christian church, has given to the Dallas public library autograph letters from John G. Whittier, James Whitcomb Riley and William Dean Howells. They are letters which the Rev. Mr. Sharpe personally received from the authors. This is the first instalment of autograph letters from authors to be given to the library.

HARBOR EXAMINATION SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—Representative Hinds of Maine has introduced a bill providing for an examination of the harbor of Portland, with especial reference to the obstruction known as Witch rock, which it is sought to have removed for the benefit of navigation.

LARGER VALUE IN CHILD'S MUSEUM IS ANTICIPATED

With Arrival of New Curator,
Interest in Work of Teachers'
Bureau Found to Increase—
Displays Will Be Arranged

NEW OUTLINE MADE

Since the coming of Miss Della I. Griffin as curator of the Children's Museum, established at Franklin Park by the Teachers' Science Bureau, the work has been found to proceed with fresh impetus. Miss Griffin has started in by beginning to get acquainted, which she considers a valuable factor in the new work. Eventually she will have regular office hours at the museum each morning and afternoon, but for the present these cannot be held to regularly. More important things are likely to need her presence elsewhere.

The museum has considerable material that never has been arranged and Miss Griffin will give her attention to the display of this at as early a moment as possible, that the children may have the benefit of it during the summer months.

When the idea of the Science Teachers' Bureau was made public a little more than a year ago, even those that hoped the most for it scarcely dared hope much would be accomplished in so short a time. Having exhibited its possibilities the bureau has aroused the interest of educators and public-benefiting women, who coming to its support have assured it every opportunity to prove itself. The coming of Miss Griffin is the first step in a larger and more definite work than has yet been undertaken. She is expected to organize the work as already planned by the bureau and add such of her own ideas as may be approved by the management.

The museum planned especially for the benefit of the school child, is expected to feature 15 different subjects of interest and value to school children. A distinctive feature of it is that the children themselves are expected to take an active part in its work, thus making it a dynamic force instead of a static body. For instance, in the department of ornithology the museum is to make a collection of mounted birds and nests, some in carrying cases so that they can be sent about from school to school as they may be requested. Children will be asked to make collections and contributions of nests, of photographs of birds and nests, notes on habits of the birds, the building and place of bird houses and the feeding of birds in winter. This active participation in the making of the museum is regarded as of paramount importance.

The other departments and their features are outlined as follows, each department having two features, the museum itself and the activities of the children:

Zoology—Museum: Mounted animals, fish, insects, arranged in cases for exchange; by children, collections of insects, photographs, notes on habits, sketches, paintings.

Botany—Museum: Wax, glass flowers, pressed flowers, photographs and pictures, specimens of park flowers, labelled weekly; by children, collections of pressed flowers, models of fruits, wax, clay, colored, trees of park named and located on map, photographs, sketches, paintings, blueprints, leaves.

Gardens—Land in suburbs secured; boys assigned plot large enough to furnish vegetables for family, if desired; furnished seed and necessary labor (to be paid for when crop is gathered; camp on land under competent manager; to keep a careful account of receipts and expenditures.

Mineralogy—Museum: Collections, collections arranged for exchange, crystallography models; by children, collections named and arranged by pupil, name and grade of pupil on box, visits to quarries.

Geology—Museum: Charts and models of geological features, apparatus illustrating movements of earth's crust; by children, photographs of geological features, notes, drawings, simple apparatus made.

Geography—Museum: Charts, models of different peoples and occupations, models of physiographic features; by children: models in this and all others, as far as possible are to be made by the children.

Art and historical department—Museum: Pictures, sculpture, weapons, etc., make a traveling art museum, (loaned by Boston Art Museum); by children: models of colonial houses, villages made, showing manners, customs and dress. Historical pageants.

Aerial navigation—Museum: Kites, balloons, aeroplanes; by children: best models receive prize, and placed on exhibition.

Astronomy—Museum: Telescope, charts, literature, books. Apparatus illustrating movement of terrestrial bodies, etc.; by children: Notes, original apparatus.

Physiology and hygiene—Museum: Charts and models of sanitary and unsanitary conditions. Working model of metropolitan water system by children, lectures, notes, photographs.

Electricity—Museum: Wireless telegraph outfit, dynamo, motors, batteries, wiring; by children, simple apparatus made, illustrated principles.

Physics—Museum: Apparatus, illustrative experiments, printed information; by children, original experiments and apparatus.

Commercial department—Museum: Collections of products, processes, materials. Actual demonstration of making of articles, workmen going from

school to school; by children, collection of products, notes.

Drawing and painting—Museum: Classes in sketching, painting; by children, classes take lessons, going into field with competent teacher.

Printing—Museum: Notices, monthly bulletins, telling about work of museum, trees, and flowers of park; printing done by children.

The plan places under one head all activities of children connected with the study of science and nature. As far as possible the children are to do all the work, making it in fact as well as in name a children's museum. Located in the Refectory building, Franklin park, it is near the new zoo, and the new aviary and in the center of one of the most extensive park systems of the world.

Already considerable work has been accomplished by the bureau and museum and the museum exhibitions Saturday afternoons and Sundays are visited by thousands of people. A large case of birds and another of minerals and shells have been placed on exhibition in the museum. On Saturdays and Sundays there have been, during the fall and spring, exhibitions of wild and garden flowers. These latter have been under the supervision of Miss M. Edna Cunningham, a teacher in the Capen school, South Boston. Accompanied by any of the children who might volunteer, she has gone out early Saturday mornings to gather flowers in the park or elsewhere and bringing them to the museum has arranged them on long tables, labeling each different kind. In this work she was helped by still other children who always were found waiting when the little party reached the museum. From 65 to 85 different specimens of flowers have been on exhibition at the museum every Saturday from the first of May. As a result of this work eight little girls

have formed themselves into a nature-study club. The children have taken deep interest in the exhibitions and have evinced a growing appreciation of the wonders of nature. They have been astonished at the difference found between buttercups and marsh-marigolds and other flowers. One morning on one of the trips one of the boys called excitedly, "Oh, see the worm fly! it is a really flying worm!" Miss Cherrington went to see what it could be and found the children excited over a caterpillar spinning its web down from a tree.

Five classes from the schools were taken out for long field excursions every favorable Saturday of this and last spring and last fall. The children were selected from schools representing different types of home, some from homes where there are few opportunities to enjoy nature and others that are surrounded by grass, trees and flowers. This work also was carried on by school teachers. Miss Elizabeth M. Moody was in charge. Assisting her were Miss M. Price, Miss F. Helen Mayo, Miss Etta A. Manning and Miss Evelyn M. O'Bryan. Several classes in astronomy for teachers and children were conducted last winter.

The officers of the science teachers' bureau under whose auspices the museum is conducted are Edson L. Ford, president; Alonzo D. Meserve, vice-president; Archer M. Nickerson, treasurer; M. Edna Cunningham; secretary. An appeal for contributions to support the work is being made.

Miss Fairbanks, the new curator of the museum has been for 10 years director of the Fairbanks Museum in St. Johnsbury, Vt. She is a native of Maine and was educated at Kent's Hill Female College. Before going to St. Johnsbury she was supervisor of nature study in the schools of North Attleboro and Newton, Mass.

At North Attleboro she inaugurated the work in nature study, and in Newton she introduced school gardens and the system of bird walks. At the Fairbanks Museum Miss Griffin has given special attention to the work of instructing the children.

In addition to doing a large amount of lecturing before teachers' and women's clubs in Vermont and New Hampshire, Miss Griffin has been interested in the work of the organization connected with museum work. She is a charter member of the Association of American Museums, and since the formation of the Federation of New England Natural History Societies has been its treasurer.

She has served on the executive committee of the Vermont Bird and Botanical clubs and was for two years chairman of the education committee of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs.

When living at Newton Miss Griffin was secretary of the nature study section of the New England conference of educational workers. Miss Alice Wilson Wilcox of Brown University succeeds Miss Griffin at the Fairbanks Museum.

Complete Stocks and Unbroken Assortments of Staple Goods Are Maintained Here During July as Carefully and Thoroughly as at Other Times of the Year

This fact, that a satisfactory selection of staple goods is always possible here, means much to the buying public of New England and has helped in no small way in making this store what it is today—

THE FOREMOST RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY AND ONE OF THE GREATEST IN THIS COUNTRY

The policy of not depleting stocks at this time particularly identifies this house from practically all the other stores, it being the general custom to reduce assortments to such low levels before stocktaking that satisfactory selection is quite out of the question.

By a strict observance of the rule *not to deplete stocks at any time of the year*—and by offering only merchandise of reliability at all times—this establishment has long been recognized as

THE IDEAL SHOPPING PLACE OF NEW ENGLAND

We invite Our Patrons to View the Varied Displays Here of NEW Apparel and NEW Fabrics embodying the most recent ideas for the Summer Season

Jordan Marsh Company

school to school; by children, collection of products, notes.

Drawing and painting—Museum: Classes in sketching, painting; by children, classes take lessons, going into field with competent teacher.

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U. S. COMMERCE CHAMBER IS TO TOUR THE WEST

WASHINGTON—To inform the far-western states of what is being accomplished by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 14 directors of that organization left Chicago today on a 22-day trip that will include Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California, Washington, Montana, North Dakota, and Minnesota.

The determination of the directors and officers of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to take this journey arises from a realization that the business forces of the Pacific coast must be brought into actual touch with all that has been accomplished by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States since its organization in April, 1912.

"Seven hours will be spent in Omaha, four hours in Cheyenne, 14 hours in Denver, one hour and a half in Pueblo, nine hours in Salt Lake City, 37 hours in Los Angeles, 49 hours in San Francisco, 33 hours in Portland, 11 hours in Tacoma, one hour and a half in Seattle, 12 hours in Spokane, 21 hours will be divided between Missoula, Helena and Billings; seven hours will be spent in Fargo, 17 hours in Minneapolis, and 12 hours in St. Paul."

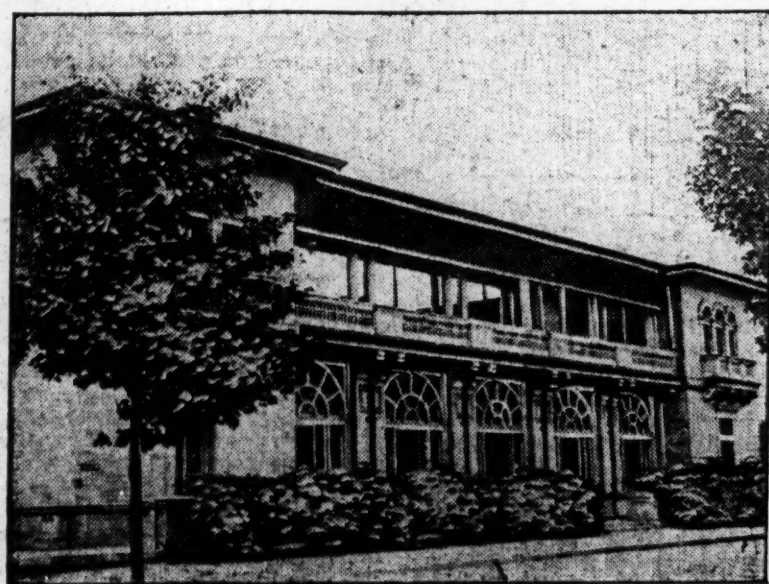
N. Y. SINGLE TAX LEAGUE FORMED

ALBANY—Single tax advocates from all parts of the state, in convention here Friday, organized the State Single Tax League by electing the following officers: President, Horace E. Sague, Poughkeepsie; vice-presidents, K. E. Bradley of Olean; Robert Baker of Brooklyn; William H. Drew of Ithaca, F. W. Howe of Syracuse, Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Amy M. Hicks, Robert Schalkenbach, Henry George, Jr., Byron W. Holt, Christine Ross Barker, John J. Murphy of New York; Thomas Mott Osborne, C. B. Mathews of Buffalo; the Rev. J. F. Scott of Mount Vernon, George Foster Peabody of Saratoga Springs; secretary, Wesley E. Barker, New York; assistant secretaries, William Ryan and Joseph Dana Miller, New York; treasurer, Benjamin Doblin, New York.

MONUMENT TO FIREMEN

NEW YORK—Following the proposal of Henry C. Potter, bishop of New York, made during the delivery of a sermon by the bishop in 1908, plans are nearing completion for the unveiling of the Firemen's monument at Riverside drive and One Hundredth street on Friday, Sept. 5. The monument will cost \$90,500, of which the city of New York appropriated \$40,000, and the balance of \$50,500 was raised by popular subscription.

CHILDREN STUDY BIRD, FISH AND PLANT



Museum at Franklin Park in charge of Miss Griffin

BUENOS AIRES UNVEILS STATUE OF WASHINGTON

BUENOS AIRES—A monument to George Washington, presented by the American colony to the city of Buenos Aires, was unveiled Friday amid the cheers of thousands and the playing by the bands of the American and Argentine national anthems.

The American minister, James W. Garrett, made the presentation. The minister of foreign affairs, Casaró Carrio, in response, expressed the gratification of the Argentine republic for the gift. The ceremonies were attended by the President of the republic, Dr. Sáenz-Peña.

BUFFALO COLLEGE GETS \$75,000 GIFT

BUFFALO—To aid in founding and maintaining a college of liberal arts in connection with the departments of the University of Buffalo, a Buffalo man has made a gift of \$75,000 to the university.

At a recent meeting of the university council, Chancellor Charles P. Norton read the offer of the donor of the money, and it is admitted that the pledge is as good as the sum of money itself.

The new college of liberal arts will stand at the city line on the university street which was proposed several years ago, it is said.

Senate Caucus Meets for Last Session on the Tariff Bill

Resolution Binding Democrats of Upper Branch to Support of Underwood-Simmons Measure to Be Adopted

TIME LIMITS FIXED

Chairman Simmons Expects to Report Next Wednesday and Says Debate Probably Will Not Be Over Five Weeks

WASHINGTON—Binding the Democrats of the Senate to support the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, which was approved on Thursday, a resolution was ready for presentation when the caucus was convened today for its last session on the measure.

Majority members of the Senate finance committee Friday decided that all schedules of the new tariff bill, except sugar and wool, should become effective immediately after the enactment of the measure into law.

Sugar, with the approval of the Democratic caucus, will be subject to the Payne-Aldrich rates until March 1, 1914. The committee tentatively agreed upon a date for the wool schedule but did not announce it, because of a promise to confer with Senators Walsh and Thomas, who could not be reached Friday. The committee will confer with them today before action is taken in the caucus.

Several minor amendments were proposed by the committee and they will be presented today and undoubtedly accepted.

Chairman Simmons said Friday he expected general debate on the bill to begin a week from Monday. He will report the measure probably next Wednesday and it is his opinion that the debate will be limited to five weeks.

Regarding the binding resolution which will be adopted by the caucus today, Senator Simmons said that its provisions would bind every Democratic senator who did not withdraw from the caucus, whether he voted for the resolution or against it, or even if he was absent when the vote was taken, unless he had previously pledged himself to his constituency to vote against some rate of principle involved in the bill. Senators Ransdell and Thornton of Louisiana and Hitchcock of Nebraska will not be bound. No other defection from the party ranks is expected.

The amendment to the bill fixing a stamp tax on cotton sales sold for future delivery, members of the committee believe will bring in considerable revenue.

For the first time in history the bill as it comes through the Senate revision machinery is a lower tariff measure than passed the House, notwithstanding the fact that the estimated revenues to be derived from the bill as it is now framed, are larger by about \$5,000,000 than under the measure as it came from the House.

The total estimated revenue under the Underwood-Simmons measure will be, including the income tax, about \$310,000,000. For the first year it will be \$8,000,000 greater than that, inasmuch as the Senate caucus has approved the amendment of the finance committee postponing effectiveness of the cut in sugar until March 1, 1914.

ANNUAL SWEET PEA SHOW TO OPEN IN WEEK

New Varieties and Colorings to Be Put on Exhibition at Horticultural Hall July 12-13

Saturday and Sunday, July 12 and 13, will be held the annual sweet pea show under the auspices of the Horticultural Society in Horticultural hall.

In connection with this exhibition will be held the annual convention of the Sweet Pea Society of America.

While the chief feature will be sweet peas and many new varieties and colorings will be seen, all the other seasonal flowers will be there as there are classes for all kinds. The show will be open to the public from 12 until 6 o'clock on Saturday, and from 2 until 6 p. m. on Sunday.

NUMIDIAN SAILS FOR SCOTLAND

Sailing today for Glasgow the Allan line steamer Numidian, Captain McKillip, took out 154 cabin and 60 storage passengers. Among those on board the steamer were: Robert Scott, Mr. and Mrs. John Peddie, W. J. Mills and H. Livingston of Boston, H. B. Hale and party of East Hartford, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hawkes and Miss Hawkes of Cambridge.

The Numidian had 40,000 bushels of wheat and a fair general cargo.

3848 ANIMALS CARED FOR
During June the Animal Rescue League received and cared for 3848 animals, of which number 392 were dogs and 3456 cats. The league agents made 1460 calls and took to the headquarters on Carver street 2609 animals. Twenty-seven of the 36 horses taken as being unfit to work were cared for at Pine Ridge Home of Rest, Dedham.

GAS METER IS LOWLY BUT HAS SOME ROMANCE

Hardworking Little Apparatus That Usually Tells the Truth Is More Beneficent to Household Than Usually Admitted

OPERATION DESCRIBED

THE gas meter does not strike the average housekeeper as an interesting object, and certainly it is not beautiful, says the Housewives Magazine. A tin box painted red or black and plentifully plastered with notices—in various languages if it is a New York meter—from the gas company, it is thrust ignominiously into the most inaccessible corner of the kitchen—if its presence is tolerated there at all. Otherwise one must search for it on a shelf of the coal cellar, or some such forgotten place of dishonor. Unbeautiful in its outward appearance, the gas meter has also become associated with bills of most unwelcome proportions and it is quite commonly supposed to be in league with the powers that exact this monthly toll.

This idea is most unjust and our whole treatment of this humble giver of light, the modest gateway through which the garnered sunshine of remote geologic ages enters our homes, is not only ungrateful, but unwise. The gas meter does its best under adverse conditions, but it is not improved by exposure to the damp of the coal cellar, or the heat of the furnace room. Neither is it convenient, when we thus banish it from our sight, to ascertain what the meter is always perfectly willing to tell, namely, just how much gas is passing through it from day to day.

Properly regarded, the gas meter is not only a beneficent but a romantic thing. The coal cellar is no place for it. It should be put somewhere where it will be protected from dampness and extremes of heat and cold and where its daily story can be read. Then if the housewife has any complaints to make she can speak with authority; she can also detect at once any waste of gas. If there is a leak somewhere; if the new maid is keeping two or three burners going when one would do the work—as often happens in ironing; if she is turning on more than just enough gas to produce a clear flame; if the burners used for lighting purposes need attention; if any of these things are happening the meter will show that something is wrong and it will be comparatively easy to localize the difficulty.

Reading the meter is a simple matter. A complete revolution of the hands on each of the dials means the consumption of 100,000, 10,000 and 1,000 cubic feet of gas respectively; the movement of the hands from one figure to another means the consumption of 10,000, 1,000 and 100 cubic feet respectively. If the hands are between two numbers the lesser one is read.

The gas man reckons the amount of your bill by subtracting last month's index from this month's, and if he makes a mistake one month it will be automatically corrected the next. That is, if he makes the minus or upper line of the sum in subtraction too large, by reading, for instance, 64,000 instead of 53,400, the subtraction or lower line will obviously be a thousand larger next month than if he hadn't made the mistake and so things will be evened up. You have paid for that thousand feet of gas in advance and the kindly meter won't allow you to be billed for it again. The small dial placed above the three larger ones on the meter is only used for testing purposes.

To satisfy herself that the meter cannot very well conspire with the company by registering gas when she is not using it the housewife need only look up gas meters in almost any encyclopedia. The machine employed for measuring gas has been in use for 60 years, and is one of the most reliable automatic contrivances in existence. Many attempts have been made to improve on it and no less than 230 patents on gas meters are registered at Washington, but no substantial improvement has been made on the invention of 1844.

The gas meter may run too fast or too slow, or it may sometimes fail to register at all, but it cannot be wound up like a clock to go whether gas is being used or not. The power which operates it is the pressure of the incoming gas, and unless gas is going out there cannot be any coming in. Whatever grievances we may have against the gas companies we cannot accuse them of "fixing" the meter.

In the upper part of the meter, just behind the dials, is the registering mechanism. Below is a pair of bellows, on diaphragms as they are called. These diaphragms inhale and exhale gas and they operate alternately. While one is filling up the other is discharging its contents into the service pipe. Each one, when inflated, holds a fixed and definite volume of gas and measures the invisible and intangible substance just as we might measure water with a pint dipper. This alternate opening and closing of the diaphragms sets in motion a train of gears which records the amount of gas passing through the meter, and as the motion must cease when the gas ceases to flow it is obvious that the hands of the dials cannot move unless gas is either being burned or is escaping. The diaphragms are two circular sheets of metal joined by a piece of sheepskin

HOUSE COMMITTEE PLANS THOROUGH LOBBY INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—The most thorough investigation in the history of the House of Representatives is to be made into the charges that lobbies, especially that maintained by the National Association of Manufacturers, have improperly influenced legislation and created and defeated national legislators as the organization's members willed.

This was made certain when the House rules committee unanimously reported today an inquiry resolution. It creates a committee of seven with unlimited powers, an unlimited expense account, authority to employ outside counsel and get to the bottom of all of the charges recently made. This investigation is to be independent of the Senate lobby inquiry now in progress.

The resolution is so framed that the efforts of all lobbies will be inquired into and the committee is authorized to sit either during the session of the present Congress or during its recesses. It is stated by the members of the rules committee that under the terms of the resolution, every activity that has been apparent in attempting to influence legislation can be reached.

PEACE CENTURY SAID TO BELONG TO ALL NATIONS

James L. Tryon in Talk at Teachers' Institute Urges That Welcome Be Extended to Every Race to Take Part

WORLD PAGEANT PLAN

BETHLEHEM, N. H.—War and peace, with peace as the truer patriotism, were the subject around which revolved the closing talks and addresses at the meeting here before those attending scattered for their homes today. Ethics of war and ethics of peace were discussed last evening, when James L. Tryon of Boston, director of the New England department of the American Peace Society, gave an illustrated lecture on the centenary of peace.

"The conception of the way in which the century of peace should be celebrated," said Dr. Tryon, "grows larger as the plans for the centenary become known. The celebration will appeal not only to the English-speaking peoples, but to the peoples of all nations who make their home under the American flag. It will not be narrow, it will be cosmopolitan. Every racial element in the American republic should and, I hope, will find some opportunity for self-expression in the great variety of features that will mark the anniversary exercises."

"There should be a great international pageant in some cosmopolitan center like Boston, New York, Chicago or San Francisco. Indeed, pageants might be held in all those cities in which every nationality might show by symbolic tableaux, arranged on floats carried in procession, what it had done for the upbuilding of the arts and sciences of peace. If only we of this country know what each racial element has done for the welfare of humanity by its mechanical inventions, by social reforms and by artistic productions, we should respect each other more, and believe more than ever in the goodness and the greatness of all the peoples that make up, not only the citizenship of America, but of the world."

"The unity that prevails between American and Great Britain is partially due to blood relationship and ties of business, but it is due still more to a common literature and language. The old shrines of the British islands have a strong fascination for the American reader and traveler. But as our knowledge of the nations advance, the time will come when we shall know more of the literature and hence more of the worth of other countries. There will be a broader culture to correspond with the varied elements of citizenship. Provincial narrowness and national conceit will be transformed into an all-embracing conception of international citizenship."

TRAINLOADS OF ICE FOR BOSTON

Special trains are bringing ice to Boston today to make up for the lack of 192 cars of ice Friday, due to the refusal of employees of the Boston Ice Company to load the cars at one of the company's plants at West Rindge, N. H., on the Fourth of July.

SALEM BUYS PLAYSTAD LAND
SALEM, Mass.—At the weekly meeting of the city council today \$8000 was appropriated for the purchase of the Nourse and Simonds estates which about the property of the Pickering school in North Salem. The land will be used for playground purposes.

GENERAL OTTER INVESTED
TORONTO, Ont.—Major General Sir W. D. Otter, of Toronto, who on the occasion of the King's birthday was made a knight commander of the Bath, was presented to his majesty recently at Buckingham palace, when the King invested him with the insignia of his rank.

thoroughly saturated with oil. The skins used for the purpose have to be selected with great care. Each pelt is examined in a dark closet by a man who passes it over a table in which there is a hole about four inches square. Through this a light is thrown from beneath, and thus any defect in the skin is quickly revealed.

PROGRAMS FOR BAND CONCERTS ARE ANNOUNCED

Sunday afternoon concerts at various parks, to be given under the direction of the music division of the city park and recreation department are announced as follows:

Boston Common, Theron D. Perkins and his Boston concert band; Marine park, ninth regiment band, W. A. B. Sargent, leader; Jamaica pond, first corps cadets band, J. B. Fielding, leader, and Abbotswood, Franklin park, Stone's military band, Walter F. Randall, leader.

On Boston Common a special program has been arranged in honor of the G. A. R. veterans who went to Gettysburg. These concerts on Boston Common will be specialized and during the season a German day, Italian, Swedish and Norwegian, and American Sunday will be observed.

The special G. A. R. concert to be held tomorrow is programmed as follows: March, "Pomp and Circumstance," Elgar; overture, "Ruy Blas," Mendelssohn; suite spagnole (Los Toros, La Reja, La Zuzuela), Lacomme; "Cujus Animam," Rossini; Jerome N. Proctor, trombone soloist; grand pastoral and hunting scene fantasia "La Fremersburg," Keonemann; grand opera selection, "Lohengrin," Wagner; "For All Eternity," Maccheroni; Mrs. Fraleigh Goodwin, soprano; G. A. R. special number, "War Memories," Reeves; overture to "William Tell," Rossini; "Star Spangled Banner."

SPEAKERS CHOSEN FOR WEBSTER DAY AT FRANKLIN, N. H.

Preparations are under way for the memorial celebration at the home of Daniel Webster, Franklin, N. H., on Aug. 28. Work of restoring the house is progressing and it is expected will be finished by the date of the exercises.

The Webster Association was organized at Franklin, Oct. 26, 1910, to preserve the first home of Daniel Webster, and the Boston committee consists of Gen. Charles K. Darling, Justice John A. Aiken, Samuel L. Powers, Melvin O. Adams, James O. Lyford, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Ralph S. Bartlett, Louis A. Coolidge and Lewis A. Armistead, secretary.

It was stated by a member of the Boston committee today that President Woodrow Wilson would be present and speak at the celebration in August if it can be conveniently arranged. Samuel W. McCall and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia have also been invited to make addresses.

MELROSE OBJECTS TO STATE'S BILL

Protest of a bill sent to the city of Melrose by the state board of statistics and labor probably will be made by the city upon recommendation of the finance committee. The bill is for \$1500 for an audit of the city books and the information is given the city that the bill, although of smaller size, will be rendered, to be assessed in the 1914 tax levy for the balance of the work.

The finance committee of the Melrose board of aldermen seeks to have the amount of the bill reduced. A request will also be made by the city to have an itemized bill rendered.

CANADIAN SAILS WITH LARGE LIST

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Baxter of New York city, cabin passengers, on the Leyland line steamer Canadian, sailing for Liverpool today, were unable to reach the pier in time to get aboard through a 15 minute taxiway delay.

On board the Canadian were 107 passengers, the largest number that the ship has ever taken from Boston. The majority of passengers were teachers who are making European tours.

FOGG FAMILY TO MEET
HAMPTON, N. H.—Descendants of Samuel Fogg will hold their twelfth annual reunion at the New Pentucket, Hampton Beach, N. H., Sept. 3. Following the dinner and the formal exercises of the day a visit will be made to the old Fogg home, Bride hill, Hampton. Frank P. Fogg of Dorchester, Mass., is president of the association and Mrs. Adna J. Fogg of Boston secretary-treasurer.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORTS ON WORK DONE FOR BOSTON IN YEAR

That Boston ranks fourth among the ports of the United States as regards foreign trade with a gain of 14.1 per cent and second only to New York in the magnitude of her imports is revealed today in the fourth annual report of the Boston Chamber of Commerce which has just been issued. In its report, work done for the upbuilding of this city commercially, civically and socially is narrated. That its campaign of publicity is not the least important is attested by the results apparent already from the sessions of the World's Chamber of Commerce which met here last year and the entourage of a large delegation of members who are now in South American cities advertising Boston and New England.

Progress made in port facilities, harbor development and the acquisition of new steamship lines is made much of.

The Chamber of Commerce is declared to be the largest commercial organization of its kind in this country. The report indicates that the work done by its nearly 40 committees is considered to be the most practical and efficient of all the results of the last 12-month.

An idea of the scope of the work of these committees may be obtained from the following partial list of them: Agriculture, banking and currency, city planning, conventions, education, extension of domestic trade, fire insurance rates, fire prevention, foreign trade, forestry, immigration, industrial development, industrial relations, legislation, maritime affairs, municipal and metropolitan affairs, public utilities, taxation.

In addition to the committees there are three subsidiary organizations; the retail trade board, now in its third year, devoted to the development of retail trade; the Chamber of Commerce Assembly, a luncheon organization meeting fortnightly to listen to speeches and discussions on business and broader questions of public importance; and the under-fifty division composed of the younger members of the chamber who wish to give personal service. Members engaged in the grain trade constitute a fourth subsidiary organization, to look after the special interests of their trade.

Another work of the chamber is that done by its bureau of information, which, says the report, replied during the past year to nearly 20 per cent more inquiries than in the preceding year.

The value of the work of the chamber's bureau of information received striking proof in the thirty-third annual report issued by the state board of charities. Of 169 charitable institutions investigated by the board, only 40 per cent were reported "well managed."

Another feature of the work of this particular branch of the chamber is found in its efforts to prevent solicitations for bogus "charities."

Results and Prospects

In summing up the results tangible and prospective as shown by the report of the year, James A. McKibben, secretary of the chamber, says:

"The start actually made in the development of our harbor by the taking over by the port directors of Commonwealth pier and the proposed equipment of it with the most modern appliances, including access to it on different levels for the fast-moving light traffic and the slow-moving heavy traffic—features which will make it rival in facilities and advantageous location any pier in the world; the promised increase in our transatlantic passenger facilities which the arrangement for the use of this pier by the Hamburg-American line assures; the healthful and steady increase in the location of new industries which is now taking place in this city, and especially in the comparatively undeveloped areas outside of the central portion of the city, but really a part of Boston; the acquaintance and good will on the part of foreign business men which have resulted from the recent holding here of the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce, all indicate that Boston has already started on that period of commercial and industrial development for which the members of this chamber have been working."

"Much work remains to be done. An endeavor must be made to secure a more favorable ruling in the import and export case; steamship lines to Texas and Pacific coast points, via the Panama canal, are yet to be organized; New England's foreign trade is just beginning, and a special effort should be made to increase it, especially with South America; the fire hazard should be reduced; an industries disputes act should be passed; a better method of financing public improvements is needed; another industrial and educational exposition should be held; and an investigation of domestic fuel should be undertaken. The accomplishment of any and all these things is possible; and the forces which will insure their accomplishment are the active interest and hearty support on the part of the individual members of the chamber and citizens of the city in the efforts made by the directors of the chamber and committees which will have these matters in charge. The outgoing directors bespeak for the incoming directors and committees the same enthusiastic zeal, public spirit and willingness to work on the part of the members of the chamber which made such a signal success of the recent international congress of chambers of commerce."

On board the Canadian were 107 passengers, the largest number that the ship has ever taken from Boston. The majority of passengers were teachers who are making European tours.

WORK OF COMMITTEES

Among the subjects selected from those upon which the chamber has taken

action for detailed reference as of especial importance are: Harbor development, channel surveys, immigration station, demurrage charges, express rates, export and import rates, grain rates from the West, reduction of rates on wool, protection of New England's railway mail service, Colorado-Utah freight rates, pig iron rates, trans-continental rates, public waterfront landing, immigration station, aids to navigation, steam trawler fishing, state survey of lumber, industrial disputes, workmen's compensation act, Avery street widening under improved conditions, Arlington street extension, Copley square development, street lighting, high pressure pumping station for Boston, university extension courses for business, public health, fire insurance rates, and fire prevention.

Some Things About Boston

In that portion of the report devoted to statistics it is pointed out that during the year 1912 all records in the foreign trade of the United States were again passed, the previous high record being in 1911. The total foreign trade in 1912 was \$4,217,351,348, compared with \$3,624,885,906 in 1911, an increase of \$592,465,442.

The exports of merchandise during 1912 exceeded the two billion dollar mark set in 1911, amounting to \$2,399,217,993, \$306,691,147 more than the previous year, which up to that time was the largest in the history of the country.

The imports of merchandise into the country during 1912 were \$2,857,744,195 greater than in the previous year, amounting to \$1,818,133,355 as compared with \$1,532,359,160 in 1911, and were the largest in the nation's history. In so far as foreign commerce is concerned, the year 1913 was one of prosperity for the United States.

Exports and Imports

At the close of 1912, Boston still remained the fourth largest of the ports of the country as regards total foreign trade, showing a gain of 14.1 per cent. The total foreign trade amounted to \$216,310,899 compared with \$189,575,378 in 1911, an increase of \$26,735,521.

In imports, second place was still maintained by Boston, being exceeded only by the port of New York. The imports amounted to \$150,618,243, the greatest in the history of the port, compared with \$115,662,053 in 1911, an increase of \$34,956,190, or 30.1 per cent over 1911.

Some Increasing Exports

The most striking increase in Boston's exports was shown in the exports of cotton and cotton manufactures, which were \$5,030,835 in excess of 1911. Leather and manufactures, and apples, showed a slight increase over the previous year. Breadstuffs, however, showed a falling off of \$5,433,005. Meat and dairy products fell off \$3,484,400 and live animals \$4,240,947, as compared with 1911, the exports of live cattle amounting to but 16 per cent and live sheep but 29 per cent of the exports in 1911, while no dressed beef whatever was exported during the entire year.

The falling off in exports of foodstuffs, especially meat products, live stock and wheat, is attributed to the fact that the United States is consuming more and more of the foodstuffs it produces. In the effort to secure freight from the West to replace these exports, Boston has been handicapped it is said by the differential rate favoring Baltimore and Philadelphia, 60 cents a ton in favor of Baltimore and 50 cents in favor of Philadelphia.

Of the 13 principal articles of import mentioned in the published table, all but three show substantial gains over the year 1911. The leading commodity of import, hides and skins, increased \$9,025,134 over the previous year and was the largest in value since 1908. Wool, the item second in importance in the table, also made a substantial gain, being \$10,524,170 in excess of 1911. Sugar gained \$2,143,712, fibres and vegetable grasses \$4,412,044, while leather and manufactures, india rubber and manufactures, and wool and manufactures, all made a good percentage of gain. The articles showing a decrease from the previous year were iron and steel and manufactures, fruits and nuts, and fish.

As would be expected, hides and skins were the chief imports, with \$27,128,529 worth imported in one year. Wool was second, the imports being \$22,485,603. Then came cotton and its manufactures, \$20,310,326; fibres and vegetable grasses, \$18,110,357; sugar, \$10,662,862; chemicals and dyes \$5,419,385; wood and manufactures, \$4,029,594; leather and manufactures, \$3,315,700; iron and steel and manufactures, \$3,188,125; fruit and nuts, \$2,722,502; fish, \$1,930,286; india rubber and manufactures, \$1,816,396; earthenware and china were \$717,945.

Shipping of the Port

While there was a decrease of 253 vessels in the arrivals from coastwise ports during 1912 compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in tonnage, due to the change in the type of vessels. The introduction of steam colliers was chiefly responsible, no less than eight steamers being added to the coastwise fleet during the year. There was a marked improvement in the demand for tonnage and freights were higher on all commodities. Many of the schooners formerly engaged in the coal carrying trade were chartered for ties, lumber or phosphate rocks.

According to the statistics there were 1430 arrivals from foreign ports last

year, which shows an increase of 53 in comparison with the previous year. In 1912 there arrived 337 schooners, an increase over the preceding year. The activity in the foreign schooners was due to the increase in the movement of lumber from provincial ports. The arrivals included 1065 steamers, seven ships, 10 barks and 337 schooners.

In every branch of the over-sea passenger business, with the exception of the outward steerage, a substantial increase is noted in comparison with the preceding year. There was an increase of 807 in the number of cabin passengers arriving and 8317 in the steerage over a year ago, while the outward bound liners carried 2292 more cabin passengers than during 1912. The decrease in the outgoing steerage passengers was 2455.

Financial Figures

The figures of assessed valuations, placed upon personal and real property during the past 10 years show gains. The figures for 1912 are: Personal, \$205,347,517, a gain of 25 per cent from 1903 to 1912; buildings, \$484,809,000, an increase of 23 per cent in the same period; land, \$701,666,400, an increase of 18 per cent; total real property, \$1,186,475,400, an increase of 20 per cent since 1903.

The bank clearings for the past three years show a constant gain, the figures being: 1912, \$8,963,080,530; 1911, \$8,339,638,582, and 1910, \$8,229,419,889. The sales of the Boston Stock Exchange for the same three years have been: Bonds, 1912, \$12,319,000; 1911, \$15,547,220, and 1910, \$15,253,387; shares (number of), 1912, 11,134,908; 1911, 7,740,737; 1910, 11,679,572.

Coal and Other Receipts

The figures of the receipts of coal for the last three years are of especial interest. By years they are, in town: Anthracite, 1912, \$1,719,132; 1911, \$1,982,940; 1910, \$1,826,164; bituminous, 1912, \$4,858,885; 1911, \$4,435,091; 1910, \$4,403,858; both anthracite and bituminous, 1912, \$6,578,017; 1911, \$6,418,031; 1910, \$6,230,022.

Other Actions Taken

A partial list of other problems upon which action has been taken by the chamber follows:

On Feb. 8 the directors agreed to appropriate \$1000 annually on condition that committee on agriculture raise \$4000 additional annually for three years, to be expended for correlating the work of the various organizations in New England interested in the promotion of agriculture.

On Feb. 8 the directors voted, on recommendation of the committee on education, to authorize the committee to oppose certain bills the purpose of which was to increase the size of the Boston school committee.

On Feb. 29 the directors voted, on recommendation of committee on public utilities, to oppose certain bills relating to telephone rates on the ground that the state highway commission should be given further opportunity to adjust rates before the Legislature interferes.

On Feb. 29 the directors voted, on recommendation of committee on education, to authorize that committee to oppose the House bill which would prohibit giving any technical, industrial or vocational education in any primary or grammar school in Boston.

On Feb. 29 the directors voted, on recommendation of committee on transportation, that the chamber favor the adoption of an amendment to the interstate commerce act permitting that body to establish branch offices in any commercial center of the United States.

Feb. 29—Directors voted, as a result of a letter received from the president of the Providence Board of Trade, to authorize the acting president to appoint a special committee of three directors to consider the possibility of a New England building for the San Francisco exposition in 1915.

March 5—Directors voted, on recommendation of committee on fruit, to favor the passage of a bill establishing a standard barrel, box, and basket package for apples and also establishing a standard grade of apples.

March 21—Directors voted, on recommendation of governing board of retail trade board, that customs regulations be amended so that extracts from original invoices may be used by appraisers in appraising different classes of goods.

On April 25 directors voted, on recommendation of committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs, to oppose the bill drafted by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange providing for the creation of a metropolitan governing board to have control of the cities and towns within the area known as metropolitan Boston.

INVENTOR LEAVES \$1,000,000

NEW YORK—Earl Hutter, inventor, left an estate worth more than \$1,000,000, according to his will filed for probate Wednesday. He bequeathed \$170,000 to his employees and \$80,000 to charitable institutions. One fourth of the residuary estate goes to Cooper Union and another fourth to the German hospital of this city.

WOMAN SAVED IN MIDDLETON

MIDDLETON, Mass.—Former Selectman James W. Ogden's house, barn and outbuildings were destroyed by fire early today. Mrs. Ogden's mother was rescued from the second story by Mr. Ogden. It is believed the fire was set.

PAN-AMERICAN ENTENTE RECALLS ACTIVITIES OF EARLY STATESMEN

Labor and Policy of Henry Clay
Seen in Relation to Efforts
to Weld the Countries of
the Western Hemisphere
TIES MADE STRONGER

There hangs on the walls of the United States legation in Buenos Aires, Argentina, an engraved portrait of Henry Clay, with extracts from his speeches during the years in the twenties when this statesman-patriot stood a persistent advocate of South American independence.

At that time, similar portraits were scattered broadcast about the leading cities of the southern countries, and since, then no other American with identical aims has succeeded in establishing himself more firmly in the affections of the Spanish-speaking people in the western hemisphere.

At a moment in the history of the Pan-American entente when statesmen and scholars and business men strive to strengthen a relationship as essential as it is bound to become more and more profitable to the countries concerned, that time-worn picture in the United States legation of the Argentine Republic assumes a fresh significance. It not only helps to call attention to what Henry Clay accomplished as lawyer, orator, legislator and statesman, but it points to the fact that he was the precursor of those others, Blaine and Root, who spoke as indefatigably as Clay for the cause of Latin America, while in office.

"When on Feb. 9, 1852 (at the sunset of his long and useful life) Henry Clay's admiring friends presented him with a gold medal, on the reverse side of which were inscribed the dates by which he wished to be remembered, the two of the fourteen that had the most prominent place were: Spanish America, 1822; Panama Instructions, 1826."

Thus writes Charles Lyon Chandler in the current issue of the bulletin of the Pan-American Union in speaking of "The Pan-Americanism of Henry Clay."

Portrait in Capitol

"The visitor to the Capitol of the United States," Mr. Chandler continues, "sees hanging in one of the large corridors near the meeting place of the House of Representatives a large portrait of Henry Clay, with his index finger pointing to South America on a large globe of the world. It was thus that he wished the future lawmakers of his country—those who would control its destiny—to remember him."

Mr. Chandler takes the reader along that course in the career of Henry Clay when Latin America was struggling to gain and maintain its freedom and when the then speaker of the House of Representatives was a actor in these dramatic events of America. The writer shows how on March 24, 1818, Clay delivered perhaps, his most historically Pan-American speech when he besought the aid of the United States for "18,000,000 of people struggling to burst their chains and be free."

"In the establishment of the independence of Spanish America," Henry Clay declared, "the United States have the deepest interest. I have no hesitation in asserting my firm belief that there is no question in the foreign policy of this country which has ever arisen or which I can conceive as ever occurring, in the decision of which we have had or can have so much at stake."

Spanish American Feeling

"This interest concerns our politics, our commerce, our navigation. There can be no doubt that Spanish America, once independent, whatever may be the form of the governments established, will be animated by an American feeling and by an American policy. They will obey the laws of the new world of which they will compose a part."

Clay dismissed as ill-founded the sometime assertion that the countries in question did not permit of free governmental institutions.

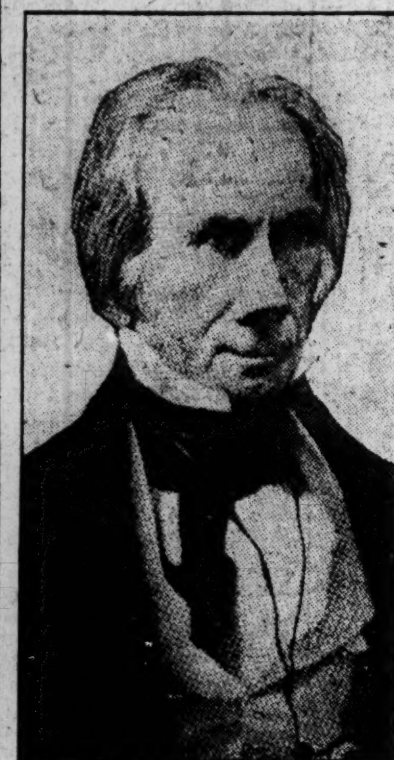
"I deny the alleged fact of ignorance," he exclaimed. "I deny the inference from that fact, if it were true, that they want capacity for free government; and I refuse assent to the further conclusion, if the fact were true and the inference just, that we are to be indifferent to their fate. All the writers of the most established authority, Depons, Humboldt, and others, concur in assigning to the people of South America great quickness, genius, and particular aptitude for the acquisition of the exact sciences and others which they have been allowed to cultivate. In astronomy, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, botany, and so forth, they are allowed to make distinguished proficiency. They justly boast of their Alvarado, Velasquez, and Cerna, and other illustrious contributors to science. They have nine universities, and in the City of Mexico, it is affirmed by Humboldt, there are more solid scientific establishments than in any city, even in North America. I would refer to the message of the supreme director Pueyrredor of La Plata . . . as a model of composition of a state paper, challenging the comparison with any, the most celebrated, that ever issued from the pens of Jefferson or Madison."

Taking up Henry Clay when he became secretary of state, in 1825, Mr. Chandler passes to that other significant event, the congress at Panama, to the success of which the American statesman contributed not a little.

Zeal Won Favor

"As soon as the intention of Simon Bolivar to hold this first parliament of

all the Americas, which had been urged as early as 1810 by Juan Martinez de Rosas in Chile, became known to him," the writer says, "he bent all his official and personal energies toward that end. As the historian Schouler says, 'His zeal won President John Quincy Adams' favor to the plan and dissolved the doubts of his fellow advisers.' Not all of them could have doubted; Rush, the secretary of the treasury, had been most Pan-American in his conduct as United States minister to England; and Attorney-General William Wirt had expressed himself as the friend of his fellow Americans. Clay frequently consulted with Senor Obregon, the Mexican minister, as well as with Senor Salazar, the Colombian minister, and the other Latin American representatives in



HENRY CLAY

Washington, including Gen. Carlos de Alvear, from Buenos Aires, to whom, by the way, the first special passport ever issued by the state department was granted."

It is rather interesting to note that where Mexico and Colombia, almost 100 years ago, held such intimate relations with the state department of the United States, these republics in recent years, furnished about the only discordant Latin American notes, as regard diplomatic intercourse, although evidence is

accumulating to the effect that the Wilson administration wishes to do all in its power to smooth over whatever differences may have arisen as a result of perhaps unavoidable circumstances.

Speaking further of Clay's interest in the congress at Panama, Mr. Chandler says:

In 1827 the young Fernando Bolivar, nephew and ward of the great liberator, who had him educated in the United States of America, at Germantown, Pa., and at the University of Virginia, was introduced by Judge Peters to Henry Clay. Forty-six years later he noted in his reminiscences the impression that Clay's tall, slender, and impressive figure and penetrating blue eyes made on him. We can be sure that when Fernando returned to Bogota, where his illustrious uncle was then living, he told him of his meeting with his great fellow Pan-American; and, as Bolivar and Clay had long been in correspondence, any news direct from the North must have been doubly agreeable to the great Caraqueño.

"It is not generally known that in his efforts to have as important a delegation as possible from the United States at that momentous gathering, he urged Albert Gallatin, one of the most distinguished citizens of the United States, who had been for 13 years secretary of the treasury, and was appointed soon afterwards as minister to England to be one of the representatives of the United States of America at Panama."

Chose Men Carefully

"Secretary Clay was very careful to choose able and distinguished men for all of his Latin American appointments. Poinsett and Forbes, at Mexico and Buenos Aires, were among the first trained diplomats of the United States of America. William Henry Harrison, who was sent to Bogota, was afterwards President of the United States of America. Condé Raguet, at Rio de Janeiro, came of a well-known Philadelphia family, and was himself prominent. A beautiful piece of furniture given him by Don Pedro I. of Brazil, now in the possession of the family of the writer, shows how he was appreciated in that great Portuguese-speaking country. William Tudor, at Lima, and Herman Allen, in Chile, were prominent merchants whose talents were needed on the busy west coast."

"It is a beautiful and inspiring touch of the many sided character of Henry Clay that so much of his public service should have been so inspired by Pan Americanism," Mr. Chandler says in conclusion.

LYNN BUSINESS MEN MEET TO PROMOTE TRADE CARNIVAL



JOHN B. PEARSON

LYNN, Mass.—Business men and merchants of this city met this afternoon to develop plans for the carnival to be held Sept. 24-27.

All fraternal, social and benefit organizations in the city have been enlisted in the cause to make the week one of the biggest ever held in this city. It is almost certain that the police, fire and other municipal departments will be well represented in the parades to be held during the week.

The Lynn Gas & Electric Company and the General Electric Company have already been appealed to to assist in lighting the city as never before. A request has been forwarded to Congressmen Roberts, Gardner and Phelan to have the federal troops in this vicinity take part in the military parade.

A sum of \$2500 has already been assured the committee to make the week a success and it is expected that enough more money will be on hand the first day of the carnival to bring the total up to \$4000.

The committee in charge of the carnival week consists of Ralph S. Bauer of the Lynn Board of Trade, Arthur Stern and John B. Pearson of the Merchants Association of Lynn, Everett H. Nichols, Fred W. Bent, Harry Hunt, Thomas J. Baker, Bernie F. Green, Joseph A. Magrane, Hudson Johnson, Daniel F. Nugent, John White, Warren F. Melzard, H. O. Swain, John H. Welch, Andy Johnson, Dwight H. Graham, Charles E. McManus, John Z. Kelley, Arthur W. Lovell, Elmer E. Lewis, S. A. Wald, John B. Quinn, Fred W. Enright and



RALPH S. BAUER

Fred H. Druehl, the last three representing the newspapers of Lynn. Fred H. Druehl has been chosen chairman of this committee.

NEW STEAMER LINE TO BE ESTABLISHED

WASHINGTON—Word from Guatemala is to the effect that the 10 representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of Mobile, Ala., who visited President Estada Cabrera have returned with the most favorable impressions of that republic. It is proposed to establish communication between Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, and Mobile through the medium of a new line of steamers.

Last year the exports and imports of Guatemala increased in volume, the greater part of the imports being from the United States, while the larger share of the exports went to European countries. Almost all the trade of Guatemala will be with the United States.

MUSIC COMPOSER WINS PRIZE
PHILADELPHIA—Henry Albert Lang, a Philadelphia composer, received the first prize in the Sinfonia-Phi Mu Alpha Musical Fraternity of America's competition for the best composition for a string quartet. The prize is \$100 and a gold medalion. Mr. Lang has won honors in many music contests, one of his achievements being registered when his sonata for piano took first prize in the international competition at Hamburg.

MAIL CAR TABLET GIVEN SOCIETY

CHICAGO—George B. Armstrong, for the sons of George E. Armstrong, founder of the railway mail service, recently presented to the Chicago Historical Society a large bronze memorial tablet showing the first railway postal car built in the United States, in 1867, which ran from Chicago to Green Bay, Wis.

The tablet also contains the record of the installation of Mr. Armstrong's railway postoffice service, the trial trip being made on Aug. 28, 1864, from Chicago to Clinton, Ia.

The car used on that occasion was one end of an old baggage car fitted up with a letter and a paper case. The first trip illustrated the value of Mr. Armstrong's new postal reform, which is now recognized as the backbone of the postoffice department.

ONTARIO'S SHARE FOR FARMS AGREED

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Ontario government and the federal agriculture department have agreed on Ontario's share of the appropriation under the Agriculture aid act. The amount which Ontario gets is \$175,733.

Of this \$40,000 will be devoted to a field husbandry building at Guelph Agricultural College; \$22,500 will be used for district representatives in agricultural educational work; \$10,000 for poultry work and \$9000 for fruit work. There will be a \$10,000 special grant for agricultural exhibition buildings.

The Western Fair Association gets \$7500 and the Ontario Veterinary College \$15,500.

RAILROAD SCALES ARE TO BE TESTED

WASHINGTON—The bureau of standards will soon inspect railroad scales all over the country. The tests will be made as a result of complaints from shippers.

Figures in the hands of the bureau approximate the annual expenditures for freight at \$2,200,000,000, which amount is fixed on scales owned and operated exclusively by the railroads.

A special car, equipped for the tests, will be ready for use about July 1.

100,400 ACRES ARE CUT FROM FOREST

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has signed a proclamation which cuts about 100,400 acres from the Angeles National forest of southern California.

The land is situated on the north side of the forest in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties.

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THE SHEPARD SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

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SAMPLES "Onyx" HOSIERY

GREAT NEWS FOR THE THRIFTY

It is one of the most notable events of the whole year and will occupy the ENTIRE THOROUGHFARE. The mere announcement is enough to bring prudent people to the store who will provide Stockings and Half Hose for months to come.

WOMEN'S 25¢ STOCKINGS AT 15¢

This lot includes Cotton, Lisle Thread, Mercerized and Silk-plaited Boot Stockings in black, tan, slate and white.

Remember—the best Stockings you have ever bought regularly at 25¢—the ones that lasted longest—are 15¢ during this sale.

WOMEN'S 50¢ STOCKINGS AT 25¢

This lot includes Plain Lisle Thread and Silk Lisle, medium and light weight—black, tan, white. Thread Silk Boot Stockings and Fine Cotton—regular and outsize. Also Black and Colored Lisle with embroidered insteps.

You buy them all the year round and pay 50¢ for them except during these twice-a-year sales.

WOMEN'S 75¢ AND \$1.00 STOCKINGS AT 45¢

This lot includes fine Silk Lisle—black, tan and white—Sea Island Cotton, Pure Thread Silk, with lisle tops and soles—black, white and colors. Fine Lisle Thread embroidered in self and contrasting colors. Many other styles among them.

MEN'S 25¢ HALF HOSE AT 15¢

Lisle Thread, Mercerized, Silk-plaited and Cotton Half Hose—black, tan and all the leading colors. Warranted full-fashioned and seamless. Standard 25¢ Half Hose the world over—15¢ during this sale only.

MEN'S 50¢ HALF HOSE AT 25¢

Medium and Light-Weight Lisle and Silk Lisle—in black and almost any color you are likely to want; Pure Silk Embroidered Lisle—warranted seamless and full fashion.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

Winter Street

Temple Place

Tremont Street

MAIL CAR TABLET GIVEN SOCIETY

CHICAGO—George B. Armstrong, for the sons of George E. Armstrong, founder of the railway mail service, recently presented to the Chicago Historical Society a large bronze memorial tablet showing the first railway postal car built in the United States, in 1867, which ran from Chicago to Green Bay, Wis.

The tablet also contains the record of the installation of Mr. Armstrong's railway postoffice service, the trial trip being made on Aug. 28, 1864, from Chicago to Clinton, Ia.

The car used on that occasion was one end of an old baggage car fitted up with a letter and a paper case. The first trip illustrated the value of Mr. Armstrong's new postal reform, which is now recognized as the backbone of the postoffice department.

ONTARIO'S SHARE FOR FARMS AGREED

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Ontario government and the federal agriculture department have agreed on Ontario's share of the appropriation under the Agriculture aid act. The amount which Ontario gets is \$175,733.

Of this \$40,000 will be devoted to a field husbandry building at Guelph Agricultural College; \$22,500 will be used for district representatives in agricultural educational work; \$10,000 for poultry work and \$9000 for fruit work. There will be a \$10,000 special grant for agricultural exhibition buildings.

The Western Fair Association gets \$7500 and the Ontario Veterinary College \$15,500.

RAILROAD SCALES ARE TO BE TESTED

WASHINGTON—The bureau of standards will soon inspect railroad scales all over the country. The tests will be made as a result of complaints from shippers.

Figures in the hands of the bureau approximate the annual expenditures for freight at \$2,200,000,000, which amount is fixed on scales owned and operated exclusively by the railroads.

A special car, equipped for the tests, will be ready for use about July 1.

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SCOTTISH TEACHERS TO SEE EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

Party From Glasgow to Take in Sights on Montreal, Boston, New York, Buffalo and Toronto Circuit—Club, School and City Representatives to Give Welcome

Preparations for receiving a party of the city. At 6 o'clock p. m. on July 11, more than 20 teachers from Scotland who are coming here to tour the eastern section of this country and part of Canada are being made by the Boston Caledonian Club, the Boston Teachers Association, the Scots Charitable Society and by city officials, including Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools. A second party of teachers will visit this city a few days after July 10 when the first group is expected here.

The itinerary of the party is as follows: Left Glasgow, June 28; probably arrive in Quebec, July 6, sail up the St. Lawrence, July 7; reach Montreal, July 8; stay there one day, leaving on the evening of July 9 for Boston.

Arriving here the party will be conducted to the principal buildings and historic points of interest in and about the city. At 6 o'clock p. m. on July 11, the teachers will leave Boston for New York, arriving there next morning.

After spending five days in New York the party will leave July 16 for Niagara Falls, where three days will be given to visiting the country in the neighborhood. Toronto will be the next stopping place, two days being set apart for the visit to that city. From there the teachers will go to Kingston, which they will reach July 23. On that day the party will leave by lake steamer and sail through the Thousand Islands. They will change at Prescott to the observation steamer to run through the series of the St. Louis rapids. They will arrive at Montreal in the evening.

July 24 and 25 will be spent in Montreal, and on July 25, at daylight, the party will sail for home, arriving in Glasgow, Scotland, about Aug. 4.

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The Infants' Shops

A group of highly specialized departments whose aim is to supply every need of children of 6 years and under.

THE DRESS SHOP

\$1.50 imported hand made long or short Dresses. Sizes up to 2 years, 69c.
\$1 fine white lawn waist Dresses, either embroidery or lace trimmed. Sizes 2 to 6 years, 69c.
\$1 fine muslin short Dresses, with dainty insertions of lace or embroidery; 6 months to 2 years, 69c.

THE HABERDASHERY SHOP

Children's 25c muslin Drawers, hemstitched ruffle and tucks, 15c.
Children's 35c muslin Drawers, trimmed with convent edge embroidery, 23c.
Children's 75c and \$1 cotton crepe Wrappers, 50c.
Children's \$1 Princess Slips, lace trimmed, 75c.

THE COAT AND HAT SHOP

Children's lightweight Coats in ratine and pongee, made in low belted and box styles. \$3.95 to \$10. Sizes 2 to 6 years.
Attractive pique Coats. Sizes 1 to 3 years. \$2 to \$7.50.
Hats to match these Coats made from wash materials at 50c to \$2.50.

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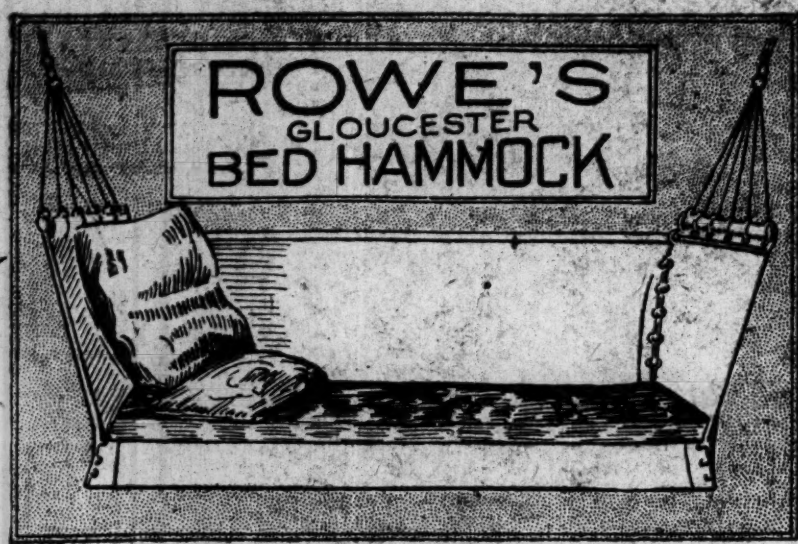
The Monitor

Fashion

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to thoroughly establish
the merits of
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THE STANDARD HAMMOCK

¶ Made of the highest grade duck (extra heavy) — exactly correct shape.

¶ We make our hammocks in white and khaki. Our khaki duck has real khaki coloring which will not rot the fabric nor stain garments.

¶ 35 years of experience back of ROWE'S GLOUCESTER HAMMOCKS. Made to stand up and look fresh under severest conditions of use.

¶ We have exclusive agencies in most of the large cities, but, if, however, there is not a dealer in your immediate vicinity, write to us, mentioning the Monitor, and we will send you circular and price list.

¶ You may return the hammock and we will refund your money if you are not satisfied that you have made the best possible purchase of a bed hammock.

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bears our name on a small silk label. Look for it
to avoid substitution.

E. L. Rowe & Son, Inc.

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Are Sold in Los Angeles, Exclusively by the Ville De Paris
These celebrated French Gloves are made from the choicest skins. Every pair correctly cut and finished. You experience the pleasure of wearing the best—if you buy

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351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

NEW WASH SUITS FOR BOYS

Come and see the striking Suits in Blue, Brown, Tan and pretty stripes. These are very recent models, with low or Dutch necks. We have seldom shown Boys' Suits so beautifully made as this new shipment. Prices begin at \$2.50.

SUIT SMARTENED

Is your crash or linen suit too severely plain for afternoons? There's an easy way of smartening it, says the New Orleans Picayune. All you need is a yard of linen with which to make a deep and wide chemise which can be slipped on over any plain lingerie blouse that is collarless. The chemise should be hand-embroidered at each side of the row of crystal buttons fastening its scalloped-edges and its neck should be finished with a wide, turned-over collar, also hand-embroidered and scalloped-edges.

This collar, coming over that on the suit's jacket, will extend almost to the arm-eyes and effectively garnish the upper portion of the costume.

TO CLEAN JET

To clean jet use the softest brush that can be procured and remove the dust in the most gentle manner from the carving; then touch the jet with a little oil on clean cotton wool and polish with a chamois, says the San Francisco Call. Great care should be exercised, as the carving on jet is brittle.

TRIED RECIPES

BAKED EGGPLANT

BOIL an eggplant 15 minutes, drain, and when cold cut in halves lengthwise and scoop out the insides. Chop the pulp and mix it with the same quantity of cold minced chicken or veal, one handful bread crumbs, salt, pepper, celery seed and lemon juice to taste and one generous spoon melted butter. Mix thoroughly, return to the halved vegetable and cover the top with browned crumbs. Put into a baking pan, pour in seasoned stock deep enough to cover one fourth up the side of the eggplant and bake nearly an hour, basting frequently. Transfer to a hot dish. Add onion juice, salt and pepper to the sauce in the pan, thicken with browned flour and pour about the eggplant.

BAKED CUCUMBERS

Cut in halves lengthwise without paring. Place in a saucepan, cover with salted boiling water and boil until they begin to get tender. Lift carefully and drain. Fill with creamed fish, cover the top with stale bread crumbs and place in a baking pan. Place in the oven until browned on top and serve as a fish course.

ONION CUPS WITH HAM FILLING

Boil large white onions until they are tender, but firm enough to retain their shape. Lift out carefully with the skimmer, and with a sharp knife remove the center. For the filling mix two tablespoons finely chopped ham with one cup bread crumbs, pour over one teaspoonful melted butter and sprinkle with bread crumbs. Wrap each in a square of buttered tissue paper and twist the ends so they will stand up at the corners. Bake in a slow oven 30 minutes. Remove the paper and serve with cream sauce.

VEGETABLE CUTLETS

Mash six large hot boiled potatoes, adding butter, seasoning and enough hot milk to moisten slightly. Chop fine one onion and slowly fry golden brown in one tablespoon butter. Add this to the potatoes with one cup each of chopped cooked carrots and white onions. Season all; add one heaping tablespoonful chopped parsley and mold in small cutlets. Dip each in slightly beaten egg, roll in fine dry bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot, deep fat. Serve with tomato sauce.—San Francisco Call.

NET CURTAINS

A change from the ordinary lace curtain is a net applied with printed muslin, a resource that will be found gay and pretty for the summer days. Some of the curtains have border of lilac, 10 or 12 inches wide, and the applique is printed as precisely like the natural color of the lovely flowers as possible. There are others with wistaria and rose borders, in widths varying from four to 12 inches, while fruit figures in another design.

FASHIONS AND

SMART LONG-WAISTED FROCK

Eponge, with trimming of Bulgarian colors

EVERYTHING that gives the long-waisted or Balkan effect is to be worn this summer. The smart little frock illustrated is adapted to a great variety of materials and is one of the available, practical kind that can be worn on many occasions.

The three-piece skirt can be made with straight or curved front edges. The front of the blouse is laid in wide tucks over the shoulders that give pretty fullness and the wide belt can be worn or not as occasion and material make desirable.

The frock on the figure is made of the favorable eponge with trimming of Bulgarian colors, but in the small view there is a hint for the blouse in plain material, and the skirt of checked and such combinations are extremely fashionable while they are always pretty. In addition to the plain material and the checked, the same material in contrasting colors frequently is used.

For the 16 year size the blouse will require 3½ yards of material 27, 3 yards 36 or 4 yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 27 inches wide for the collar and ¼ yard 18 for the chemise; the skirt 3½ yards 27, 2½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1½ yards.

The pattern of the dress (7884) is cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



PRETTY GOWNS AT "MADRID" IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE

PRETTY frocks, stately gowns, and tailor-made suits were to be seen at "Madrid" after a delightful walk through the Bois de Boulogne, writes a Paris contributor to the Monitor. This is a favorite place for people to turn in for light refreshments after a visit to Longchamps, close by, and with the band playing and the lovely view of gardens shaded by old trees it is a charming place indeed.

A girl looked particularly neat and well turned out in a beautifully cut skirt of myrtle green and black check crepe de chine, the skirt draped up at the back, a little black coat, severely tailor-made, a lace blouse, and a shady hat of fine black straw, not more than medium size, with a tie of black velvet fastened in a bow behind.

A frock for a young girl was of bleu natter with posies of damask roses sparingly distributed over it. The skirt had draperies from each side of the waist at the back knotted together low down; the bodice, pinafore shape, with turndown collar buttoned in front with tiny buttons of damask rose shade the under bodice and sleeves being entirely tucked net and lace with the color repeated in the sash. The hat worn with this costume was girlish and becoming, a cloche shape with a strap of black velvet under the chin fastened with a rosette to the left side and a wreath of damask roses and foliage round the crown; soft tulle laid flat on the brim projected beyond the straw and formed a pretty transparent edge.

The smartest women were gowned in black of soft satin, crepe de chine or charmeuse, two gowns being specially noticeable, both evidently coming from the same house, for they were made in the same style—a classically draped skirt slightly open in front, a bodice cut V shaped at the throat open on to tulle and lace; in one case a beautiful tomato red sash, with one end about half a yard in length, to the right at the back richly embroidered in blue, purple, green and gold, and ending with a heavy fringe in which all the colors were repeated. This sash end was about six inches, or even more, wide and hung from a quaint knot at the waist. The other gown had the sash embroidered in many colors on a beautiful shade of blue, the wearer having on a very short coat of black with soft ruffles of black tulle round the neck, and down each side of the open fronts. The hat was flat of medium size and trimmed with a large osprey right across it. When will women rise in revolt against the sacrifice of so many birds' lives to satisfy an illegitimate trade demand? The latest theory set afloat to stifle any qualms about wearing aigrettes is that there is no cruelty involved in obtaining them because the birds shed them. Let women inquire for themselves and find out the truth of the matter.

A pretty touch at the neck was a narrow velvet ribbon, half an inch wide, tied at the back in a small bow with long ends, and worn quite high round the bare neck, and below it a string of pearls.

A very pretty dress of black broche crepe was draped softly in the skirt. The bodice had a fichu of ivory colored chiffon edged with wide soft lace; this crossed in front leaving an open V, a clever touch being that only the soft frill of lace encircled the back, the chiffon beginning from each side of the front, thus avoiding the bulky look so often seen where the whole fichu is carried all the way round, unless indeed the low effect is also desired in the back. Two large brilliant buttons on each side of the fronts, which hung loose over the belt, completed a very pretty and graceful gown. The hat was a small swathed black satin cloche shape with a huge butterfly bow of black tulle in front.

A pretty gown was in blue and red with touches of bright green, the skirt of dark blue silk with a tunic of the same dark blue with a treble stripe of red in it, the tunic turned under to the knees in front and longer at the back, cut so that the stripes met in front, forming vandykes. The sleeves were set in from the waist right up to each side of the neck, thus forming a kind of yoke from which the bodice was set in with fulness. The vest was of fine cream lace, and two revers or tabs of the same lace fell over the bodice from each side of a wide turndown Robespierre collar in a lovely shade of moss green soft satin, whilst a big crumpled bow of this appeared to the left at the waist in front forming the fastening of a little straight band of blue and red which served to join skirt and bodice together. The sleeves were three quarter length, finished with a turn back cuff with an end of lace hanging from the under part.

A dark blue charmeuse gown was attractive because of a touch of geranium soft satin out-lining the open V and resting on an inner vest, also V shaped, of ecru lace and tulle flat and close fitting, a sash of the same color was passed through a buckle in front from which the drapery of the skirt started and went round to the back, where it ended under a huge rosette.

The embroidered sashes of Oriental coloring are the smart thing of the moment, not only on black gowns but on the colors called tete de negre, bleu corbeau, and a shade of violet which is much worn. Sometimes the fringed sash end falls from the top of the draped belt in the middle of the front, being then about 12 inches long and six inches wide, sometimes falling at the side of the front or back, either from the top of the draped belt or from a quaint knot, and longer, though no wider, than when in the middle of the front.

One charming effect was obtained by a skirt of Liberty satin tete de negre with tunic of pale gold lace bordered with heavier lace and a sash of cerise embroidered in shades of purple, brown, and gold, draped high up to the left, the tunic also following, the same line. Tulle ruffles finished the neck cut V shape, the sleeves to the elbow and draped.

The tailor made suits were in navy blue or in black and white. One well cut dark blue serge suit had a medici collar and low cut waistcoat of yellow batiste, edged with tiny ruffles of the same. A marquis shaped hat in black straw with stiff upstanding bow of black taffetas ribbon at the back was worn with this costume. A smart black and white check tailor suit was belted in black with two long fringed ends knotted at the left of the back, a narrow collar and revers of thick white corded silk and a deep Puritan collar of white chiffon falling over the collar of silk. Long sleeves cut in one with the coat ended in small cuffs of the white silk fastened with a black button.

SOME 'JELLY COMBINATIONS

In place of the plain raspberry jelly, which is really difficult to have firm, make a currant and raspberry jelly, using a third as many raspberries as currants, says the Newark News. Another excellent combination is two thirds raspberries and a third sour apples. Rhubarb, too, is often used with the raspberry to good effect.

ATTRACTIVE COLLARS CAN BE MADE FROM DARNED NET

THE collars and fichus of darned net are very attractive, so why not make one for your coat or blouse? asks the New York Press. To make a collar of darned net take a quantity of plain or filet net and, using a successful pattern, cut out the net, allowing enough to turn in at the edges. Edge the collar with a narrow edging of valenciennes or filet lace, whipstitching it neatly to the net, and bind the neck line with a bias strip of lawn. The collar is now ready for darning.

If you choose colored wools for this, mark out your design and darn in and out the meshes of the net until the required design is formed. Flower designs are also effective and can be done with white or colored thread. The Bulgarian designs are especially effective and are much favored at present. Select wools or mercerized cottons in tones of red, blue, yellow, green and black to darn the design.

When working on net it is necessary to hold the material firmly, but care must be taken not to stretch it. Use an embroidery frame if you desire the work to be done most successfully. The collars of cream net embroidered with cream mercerized cotton and edged with a narrow plaiting of lace are very pretty and are much worn with white blouses or frocks. Darning on net makes pleasant work for warm weather, so plan your collars immediately.

NECKWEAR SEEN IN NEW YORK

Most novel is based on the Medici collar

SOME of the neckwear designs found in the New York shops now are quite as attractive as the famous Robespierre collar of last season, says the New York Herald. The designer's problem has been to create something dainty and stylish enough to make a tailored suit look a little more elegant and elaborate and to give it that touch of chic that a bit of white lingerie always does on the dark clothes. The collar and lapels of the coat suit this season cut rather sharply and unbecomingly across the bare neck of the wearer, since the fashion of wearing even a stock collar of any kind has disappeared.

The most novel piece of neckwear has been based on the Medici collar that was seen in varied modifications on so many imported gowns last year, and this generally in the shape of a pretty wired plaited lace ruching flaring away from the neck at the sides and back, veiling it in part without fitting it.

The modifications are not wired. They are made as a separate piece of neckwear, but by varied subterfuges the accordion plaited lingerie is placed inside the collar so that the upper edges of the coat show an inch or more of frilled white edge standing up beyond the edge of the coat collar at the sides and back. In front this ruche folds over to cover the space between the revers above the fastening coat buttons. One of these separate ruches is made of a narrow strip of net a yard long and an inch wide. Sewn to both of the long edges is accordion plaiting, anywhere from three to six inches wide, made of lingerie, chiffon, lace or net. In the center of this net strip a four-looped bow with ends of bright colored satin or velvet is posed. Another is fastened at one of the ends. This long piece of lingerie is worn placed about the neck like a scarf, so that when the tailored coat is drawn over it, one plaited frill lies on the shoulders under the coat, while the other stands up beyond the coat collar.

In the more inexpensive models they are made in this same shape, but with one ruffle only. This is tacked inside of the coat collar so it will stay in place and show like the others.

This Medici frill effect is sometimes too elaborate looking for the simple style of the tailor-made coat suits and hat. For these there are the various sailor collars with appended jabots. So large are they that they make broad revers of white on the coats, covering both collars and revers. White cuffs of matching design and material often come with these sets. The points of these sailor collars vary; sometimes they come in the center back and shoulders, sometimes on the shoulders only; again, they are of regulation sailor cut, but with the edges concave. The attached jabots do not come in the center front, but hang from the sailor collar at each side, falling in accordion or knife plaiting in variously shaped ends over each side lapel. Attached to a band the collars are shaped to it so that they will fit smoothly over the high rolling coat collar edge and are tacked in place inside the collar.

PORCH WORK TO BE PICKED UP

Pretty things one can make in spare moments

THIS is just the time when the shops vie with each other in attractive offerings in porch work for the woman who likes to have some handwork to pick up, says the Newark News. Such a woman wants nothing arduous and nothing that cannot be done piecemeal. It may be today she will spend five minutes over it, tomorrow half an hour, and then not pick it up again for a week. Of course, she wants something that, when finished, will really be worth while. It is to fill just such a demand that the designers have been busy for months.

In lingerie, there is no end of pretty things, some with dainty buttonholing, others with simple designs in satin stitch or punch work, and still others with the embroidery in combination with lace insets. It is really difficult to make a choice, for the designs are exceedingly artistic. One thing to remember in selecting a pattern is to get one simple rather than elaborate, lest one tire of it before the work is done.

In stamped dresses for the small boy or girl, there are, likewise, many from which to choose. The dresses of colored linen and chambray, when embroidered in the white, are decidedly effective. The cotton crepe makes the prettiest of frocks and nightgowns. The buttonholing, done in a fairly heavy thread, is

particularly effective on the crepe background.

Luncheon sets and runners, pillow covers and table covers are shown in abundance. Aside from those calling for embroidery, there are others needing the harder work, the punch work, drawn work or the simple darning designs.

Whatever one gets, make a resolve to see it completed. Do not let the porch work be another avenue of unfinished effort. On the other hand, do not spend hours at work with the needle that might better be spent out in the open. Do the embroidery and hand work only when one longs to do something a little out of the ordinary, something that, in itself, is such a pleasure that the time spent doing it is restful. This rule followed, summer porch work becomes a vital factor as a vacation help, not a hindrance.

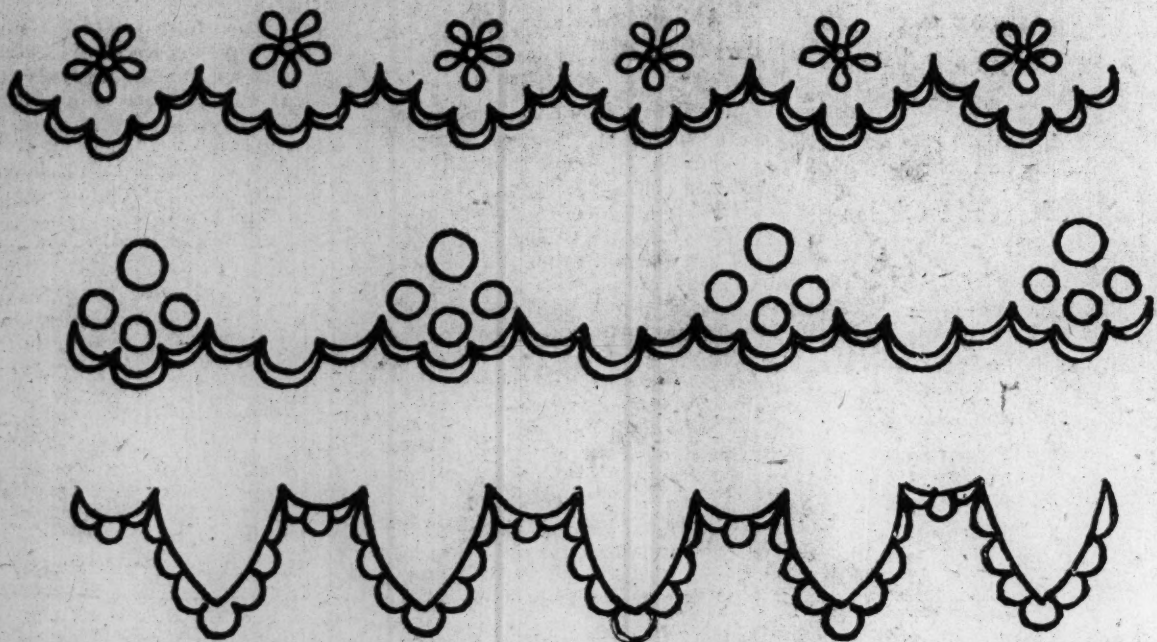
BOW BACK OF NECK

One of the whims of fashion is the placing of black bows at the back of the neck instead of the front, says the Chicago Record-Herald. The bows are flat and tailored in effect and the fringed ends reach to the waist. This method of placing the bows seems to be in line with the tendency to gather the skirt in the front and leave it plain in the back.

THE HOUSEHOLD

SCALLOPS TO ADORN CHILDREN'S DRESSES

To be well padded and closely buttonholed



THE scallops for children's dresses shown here are padded well and closely buttonholed. The flowers are worked solid and the dots as eyelets. Use mercerized cotton No. 25. Directions for Transferring—Lay a piece of impression paper, face down, upon the material. Place the newspaper pattern in position over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil, firmly trace each line. If the material is sheer, this may be laid over the pattern, and the design drawn direct on the goods, as it will show through. When handled in this way, impression paper, of course, will not be required.

THINGS REQUIRED TO MAKE A TEAROOM SATISFACTORY

THOSE who live in the city are well aware that "opening a tearoom" is becoming one of the most popular ways for the woman who must work of earning a living, says a writer for the Chicago Inter Ocean. Little tearooms with freshly curtained windows and inviting little signs quaintly lettered spring up overnight on streets where custom seems possible. And observing the coming and going of many tearooms has made me wonder why this business of catering daintily to a luncheon and tea trade should not be invariably successful.

Like thousands of other working women, I take my luncheon downtown. I want well cooked food, nicely served, and quickly served. I cannot afford to pay hotel prices. Therefore, I seek a tearoom for luncheon, in company with a multitude of my working sisters and a good many of my working brothers. In the course of a long and varied experience I found the following reasons for non-paying tearooms:

First of all, I am sure, the diminutive size of many of the portions, sandwiches, for instance. Many working women like a sandwich for luncheon with a cup of chocolate or tea, and a slice of cake or plate of ice cream for dessert. Well, there have been many tearooms that served sandwiches hardly larger than a wafer—and charged 15 cents. No wonder these tearooms didn't pay. A sandwich of moderate size should be a tearoom staple at 10 cents.

Then as to the quality of food served. I know of only one tearoom that has lasted over three years, and its motto is: "We serve only first quality food." The waitresses and the cooks are discharged if they serve to patrons burned, underdone or badly seasoned food. The food has to be right. And it is right. No wonder people keep on coming and coming until the two young women proprietors have been forced to move twice to larger quarters. It takes constant vigilance and discipline to keep the food to the proper standard, but a patron never sends back an order and never leaves dissatisfied. That pays.

Many people are in a hurry at lunch time, too, so quickness of service counts greatly. Better hire two or three extra waitresses and use cheaper linen on your tables, for business people cannot, will not, dare not, wait to be served over too long a time. Many people who write of running a tearoom speak of the necessity of keeping fresh flowers on every table. Far, far greater is the necessity of getting the food to the patron quickly, the hot things hot and the cold things cold.

It does not pay to be skimpy with ice or butter, either. And the waitresses should be instructed to keep a watchful eye for unfilled water glasses.

The most successful tearooms I have observed have had a tactful and resourceful woman present during the rush luncheon hour—perhaps the proprietor, perhaps merely a manager. But some one who saw that patrons were looked after, who kept an eye to the service, who said, "Good-day," and "Goodbye" to the patrons and recommended some particular dish to those who didn't know just what they wanted and felt pretty certain it wasn't on the bill of fare.

Indeed, keeping a tearoom seems to me a good bit like any other business. It needs care and attention, it needs tact and firmness, and it needs, perhaps, more than other businesses, the ability to put yourself in your patron's place and study the business from his side of the table as well as your own.

PAPER COVERS SERVE WELL

The housekeeper uses all sorts of dishes—cups, tumblers, pitchers, and tins—as receptacles for the left-overs that are inevitable in housework. The white of an egg, a little apple sauce, pieces of butter, half a tumbler of cream—countless odds and ends have to be saved. Frequently they occupy a large part of the pantry crockery. Most of the improvised receptacles lack covers, yet it is important to protect their contents.

Paper covers will do the work, says the Youths Companion. They are light, clean, and convenient, and once the knack is acquired, are easy to make. Filter-paper, such as chemists use, is the best for the purpose. It is inexpensive and so soft and tough that it can be folded several times without breaking.

Cut out a square piece twice the size of the top of the tumbler or dish to be covered. Clip off the four corners; then, with your left hand, hold the octagonal piece in place upon the tumbler. Roll the projecting edges of the paper inward and upward, and press them against the outside of the tumbler or dish.

If you have made the cap correctly, you can easily remove it from any smooth-edged receptacle, such as a tumbler, and use it again and again.

DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF YEAST

How many housekeepers have learned that bread may be very quickly raised and without any probability of becoming "sour" if two yeast cakes are used instead of one, says Good Housekeeping. This is especially convenient for use with luncheon rolls and hot breads, for the sponge may be started at nine or half past and the rolls be light and ready for baking in time for luncheon. The same recipe may be used; simply double the amount of yeast.

UNFERMENTED BROWN BREAD

One cupful of rye flour, two cupfuls of corn meal, one cupful of white flour, half a teaspoonful of molasses, or sugar, and a teaspoonful of salt. Stir all these thoroughly together, and wet up with fresh sour milk; then dissolve a level teaspoonful of soda in a tablespoonful of water and add. Stir the batter stiff as can be worked with a spoon, and bake in a well-greased pan. Sweet milk and baking powder may be used instead of buttermilk and soda.—Commoner.

GRIDDLES THAT NEED NO GREASE

THE griddle that is not greased has a distinct advantage, for the odor of cakes being cooked is not all-pervasive. It is this feature that gives the aluminum griddle a strong appeal, the soapstone griddle, too, if properly used, needs no fat or greasing medium. But with either of these griddles, to obtain the best results, one must begin the matter of heat is an all-important consideration, and if perfect success does not attend the first few trials, do not make the mistake of using grease. If one begins this practice it must be continued, says the Newark News. Speaking of soapstone griddles, there are some today metal bound. These are more easily handled than those without the metal rim.

SPOTS ON DRESSES

Spots in light dresses may generally be removed by laying them on a paste made of fuller's earth and eau de cologne, says the Minneapolis Journal. Let it dry, and then brush it off. A second application may be necessary.

RAISING TURNIPS FOR WINTER

First half of this month the time to sow seed

DURING the first half of July is the time to sow turnip seed in the latitude of New York to supply the autumn and winter table. A single packet or at most an ounce of seed will be enough under ordinary circumstances for all wants between October and April. An ounce of seed sown thinly in drills will be sufficient for 100 linear feet. Where the seed is sown broadcast it will be enough for a bed five feet wide and 30 or 40 feet long. When several drills are sown side by side, they should not be closer together than 18 inches. The plants in the drills should be thinned first when they have developed three or four leaves and later when they begin to crowd one another.

If the season is very dry it is not likely that these plants will develop roots of edible size before Sept. 1. The second thinning should occur as soon as the roots have swelled enough to be crowding one another, then each alternate one may be removed for use during September, and the balance, now four inches apart, allowed to remain until really severe weather arrives. No attention need be paid to the first early frosts of September and October except in the more northerly sections of the country because the turnip is a very hardy plant and can stand a good deal of cold without injury. Some varieties need more space than has been mentioned. The rule, therefore, should be to remove the turnips that are crowding, always taking the inferior ones first.

In the southern states the white-fleshed varieties are in most general favor. They are all very quick growing and are popular, largely on this account. In the northern states the rutabagas, most of which are yellow fleshed, are preferred more because they are superior in flavor to the white fleshed kinds than for any other reason. They are, however, somewhat slower in their growth and therefore require a little longer season in which to mature. For this reason they should be sown where possible a week or two earlier than the white fleshed kinds. Any of the white fleshed sorts which include the word Milan are as a rule of finer table quality than those which do not contain this name. Other popular varieties are the Strap-leaved, Flat-Dutch, White Egg and Globe. These names are often modified by several others more or less distinctive. Among the yellow varieties, not of the

rutabaga class, the Golden Ball is one of the best known. Yellow Aberdeen is also popular. Probably the best of the early yellow varieties that do not belong to the Swede or rutabaga group is the Petrowski. Its roots range from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. They are very smooth, free from small rootlets and of deep orange yellow color. The flesh is very firm, solid, fine-grained and crisp. It is of much sweeter flavor than any of the early white fleshed varieties. For these reasons it is especially desirable for planting in the home garden as it is said no other variety of turnip is so sweet or has such a pleasant flavor.

The Swedish or Russian turnips are more solid in flesh and richer in flavor than the early kinds just mentioned. Moreover, they are better keepers during the winter. Among the best known varieties are Breadstone, a white variety with fine-grained flesh which requires only fifteen minutes to cook.

To prepare the ground for turnips to be sown in midsummer, all weeds and debris from the previous crops should be either removed or buried when the ground is dug. Digging should be followed by raking and the immediate sowing of seed. This is important because the ground during midsummer is likely to be rather dry, and every possible advantage should be taken of the moisture in the lower layer of the soil brought to the surface by the spade. It is often advisable to soak the seed over night or even longer to hasten germination. Another advantage may be gained by digging late in the day so the soil will not be exposed to the sun and thus robbed unduly of its moisture. Ordinarily, the young turnip plants may be expected to appear in four to six days. Prior to digging the ground should be fertilized with well rotted, natural fertilizer from the stable, bone meal or a so-called complete commercial fertilizer of high grade. Beyond keeping the ground loose and open by weekly cultivation, preferably with the hand-rake and later with the wheel hoe, no other attention than that of thinning the plants need be given the plantation.

Late in the autumn when harvest time arrives the roots should be lifted with a garden fork without bruising them. The tops should be cut off within an inch of the swelled root but not so close as to lay the flesh bare; only the stems should be removed. It is a good plan, however, to trim the fibrous roots from varieties that have many of them.

WEARING THINGS COMFORTABLE

Growth of independence in apparel

NOT only have Nell-rose, Jess-blue and Pam-green been made popular by the favor shown these colors by the occupants of the White House, but, according to reports, the President himself has asserted his independence, broken away from old customs and made popular the comfortable white flannel suit. When the news spread through the stores that the President had appeared in a suit of this kind bulletins appeared to that effect, how windows were given over to the display of them and an increased sale of this line was quickly noticed.

Yachting and vacation wear seems to call for white for both men and women, and in a season of such vivid colorings it is delightful to see the contrast and to note that the chief executive can break away from the prescribed custom of wearing the long black coat and silk hat and don a suit that evidently pleases him. It is not only that he has added favor to this line of wear that is of interest, but that he has given an impetus to independence in dress and wears what he likes and a suit which is becoming and comfortable.

There was considerable discussion a few summers ago over the advisability of

letter carriers wearing shirtwaists during the warm weather, and everyone admires the comfortable appearance that these employees of the government make as they go about their work.

The independence which enables people to get away from old customs is rapidly increasing, and if the plan of Mrs. F. H. Goff of Cleveland, second vice-president of the Consumers' League, succeeds, we shall see this idea carried into the ranks of department store employees, policemen and elevator men. Particularly in the case of the store people, she believes it not only would be of advantage to the employees but that more goods would be sold, for it would be refreshing to customers to see the clerks looking so cool and comfortable.

POTATO CHIPS

To make potato chips, wash and pare large potatoes, and cut in thin slices, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Let stand in cold water half an hour, and fry in deep fat. When crisp and a delicate brown, take from kettle and allow them to stand in colander until dry.



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DONCASTER COAT MUCH IN FAVOR

Doncaster coats of black and white-ribbed-surface Scotch mixture are the smart thing in sporting wraps, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean. When in a blocked material, the more pronounced the blocking the more "knowing" looking, and the same is true of the striped patterns. Either design is made into a single-breasted, three-quarter coat with a waist-deep rounded hood extended from the back of a broadly turned-over collar, which buttons snugly under the chin into a 26-inch Russian blouse, and into a 36-inch Norfolk jacket having two box plaits set into a deep yoke at back and front.

The three-quarter coat is the most practical for country club use as it may be worn for numberless daytime occasions, the Russian blouse is very youthful looking and easily carried or packed, while the Norfolk jacket, less generally useful than the long coat and more cumbersome than the blouse, is more typically British than either.

It is the sporting wrap most affected by the athletic, fresh-complexioned English gentlemen encountered on the roads round about Leamington, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon and Doncaster, and it will be the favorite sporting coat this summer at Newport, Bar Harbor, Seabright and Southampton.

FASHION'S FRILLS

The fall coat promises to be long. Sashes appear even on tailored suits. Two linen skirts should be in every wardrobe.

The Parisienne has adopted moire for her street costume.

Side sashes in color are effectively introduced on the bolero costumes. Some charming evening cloaks are made of beaded net and brocade silk.

Tulle platings form a finish to bolero corages and trim the neck and sleeves of many tailored coats in crepon soie as well as serge.

Nothing will usurp the popularity of the leghorn hat for midsummer wear. Many lovely models are trimmed with plaited frills of lace and flowers.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

BUTTONS SAVED

I snip off every single button that I see on an old garment and put them all into my button bag, writes a contributor to the Montreal Star. You've no idea how handy they come in, for I've collected all kinds of odd sizes which couldn't easily be found in the shops.

"The Spacious Times of Great Elizabeth"

EXHIBITED an art awakening and an increased richness of living, due to her ambitious inventive and example.

The encouraged activities of Raleigh and Drake had brought home their stout ships loaded with the costly prices of purchase or piracy; and the importation of skilled artisans from the Low Countries had instilled new and progressive ideas in the thoughts of the phlegmatic British workmen.

Finer fabrics, furniture and fittings began to greet the eyes of "Good Queen Bess" in her stately progresses through her realm; and the old Bannock Hall she visited showed many rare and beautiful pieces of rich brown English oak, in the specially distinctive style since named for her. Replicas of many of these pieces are today equally appropriate for the harmonious and comfortable furnishings of our modern homes.

The great, substantial table for the hall or library; the dignified, straight-backed chairs; the commodious carved chest, or chest-of-drawers, and many other attractive and useful bits of this period are shown in our art collection of fine furniture.

If such correct examples are irresistible, our well-graded prices are equally so.

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Cut the name of broom from the wrapper and send it to us with your dealer's name and receive free LEE'S artistic broom holder.

LEE BROOM & BUSTER COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS. DAYTON, OHIO LINCOLN, NEB.

FASHION BITS

A tiny frilling of footing is the finish to the edge of the brim of a white tailored hat worn with a white serge suit.

Short frills of the same material as the broad flat collar, are fastened at the neck with bows of black velvet ribbon.

Some of the colored chiffon scarfs are finished with a deep fringe of soft ribbon.

Frocks of the white cotton crepe, trimmed with the colored crepe, are as pretty as they are practical for the daughter. Often the colored crepe collar, cuffs and belt are trimmed with buttons of hand work.

Many of the separate black silk coats come only to the waist line in back, but have long side panels extending two

thirds of the way to the hem of the frock with which they are worn.

The wide middie blouse ties in plain colors often are finished with an inch hem of striped silk.

The fashion of wearing a wide sash draped from the hips low toward the back and fastening in a bow well to the hem of the skirt is greatly in favor. —Newark News.

WASHABLE RUGS

Every house should have one or two rag rugs which can be put into the tub and washed. These rugs may be used for many items of work which would otherwise muss up the floor more than a floor covering that can be immediately retired for cleansing, says the Ottawa Citizen. Especially for the kitchen, the washable rug is useful.

Retreat Is Sounded Over Reunion Camp on Gettysburg Field

(Continued from page one)

separated was on duty at the tracks seeing that the veterans got the right train. While it has been officially announced that the last meal to be served in the camp will be breakfast tomorrow morning, this, it is explained, means the last meal prepared by the hired cooks. The regular army cooks will take care of all veterans until they can get a train for home, no matter when that may be.

President Wilson's visit here on Friday did not prevent the going away of thousands. Early Friday special trains began pushing out of Gettysburg and the railroad men worked hard to put them out on schedule. Although not many left after sundown Friday night, railroad officials estimated that the exodus had been almost 1000 an hour for 10 hours.

The President came into Gettysburg shortly before 11 o'clock from Baltimore. He motored out to camp, with Gov. John K. Tener of Pennsylvania and Representative Palmer. From the college grounds came the customary 21-gun salute to a President. From the station to the camp over the village streets and the Emmitsburg road the President was driven while the Pennsylvania constabulary guarded his automobile and kept the traffic clear.

Governor Tener introduced him in a dozen words. The President spoke slowly and carefully.

The President was in the tent only a half hour. At the conclusion of his speech he shook hands with many of those on the platform and then walked between lines of the constabulary to his private car. A few minutes later he started for Harrisburg and the North.

The regular army honored the Gettysburg heroes on Friday. At the call of the bugle the flag in front of Gen. Liggett's tent was hauled down to half mast, while the third battery sounded the national salute—48 guns. For five minutes after the last gun had been fired, the regulars, officers and privates, wherever they were, stood at attention facing the flag.

ART MUSEUM SHOWS EXHIBIT OF METAL WORK

A special exhibit of line engravings, etchings, wood cuts and colored reliefs on metal has been put on display in the print department rooms of the Museum of Fine Arts where it will remain through July and August. The collection has been lent to the museum by Felix M. Marburg and Paul J. Sachas of New York and is said to be one of the finest and most comprehensive ever shown at the museum. Some of the specimens are exceedingly rare, particularly two large colored reliefs of the fifteenth century.

Among the masters represented are Lucas Cranach, Martin Zsinger, Martin Schongauer, Israel Van Weckenom, Barthel Beham, Hans Sebald Beham, Albrecht Durer, Jacob Binck, Albrecht Altdorfer, Heinrich Aldegrever and Jan Muller.

CHILDREN'S TRIPS BEGIN MONDAY

Standage trust fund excursions begin Monday and continue daily, Sundays excepted, throughout the months of July and August. These excursions are to give a day's outing to as many children as possible who would not otherwise have an outing. Forty-six excursions are scheduled, which will benefit approximately 15,000 boys and girls.

Children taken must be between five and 14. One adult accompanies each 20 children. The outing consists of a trip down the harbor on the steamer Monitor to Bumpkin island, where there is ample opportunity for all kinds of amusement. The steamer leaves Eastern wharf at 9 a. m. and returns to the same place at 5 p. m. William A. Boudrot is the official in charge.

MEXICAN REBELS GIRDLE CHIHUAHUA

CHIHUAHUA, Mex.—Chihuahua is surrounded by 2500 rebels. The federalists daily indulge in cannon fire, throwing shells into the surrounding hills. Americans are paying \$75 each to get to El Paso by automobile. Natives are not being permitted to go.

VERACRUZ, Mex.—Henry Lane Wilson, United States ambassador, and several prominent members of the American colony in the City of Mexico, took part in the July 4 celebration in this port conducted by Admiral Beatty, U. S. N. The ambassador took no part in the Independence day festivities in Mexico City, which were to be attended by Gen. Victoriano Huerta, provisional President of the Mexican republic.

DOMINION BUYS ONTARIO HARBOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Dominion government has bought a harbor at Port Credit, Ont., for \$30,000. It was bought from the owner, Mr. Charles Holt, of London, Eng.

While it is not generally known, a system obtained in the old days of selling harbors to private parties, who built wharves and collected tolls on them.

It is the policy of the government to make the few remaining privately owned harbors public, and this accounts for the purchase at Port Credit.

MR. WILSON TELLS VETERANS NATION HAS BIG PROBLEMS

On the nation's anniversary, at the culmination of the celebration of the fiftieth year since the battle of Gettysburg, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, told veterans of the armies of the North and of the South what had been realized for and by this country in that half century. The President's address, delivered on Friday in the great assembly tent on the same field upon which President Lincoln spoke nearly 50 years ago, was heard by thousands of veterans of both confederate and union armies and by thousands of spectators. Mr. Wilson's remarks follow:

Friends and Fellow Citizens: I need not tell you what the battle of Gettysburg meant. These gallant men in blue and gray sit all about us here. Many of them met here upon this ground in grim and deadly struggle. Upon these famous fields and hillside their comrades died about them. In their presence it were an impertinence to discourse upon how the battle went, how it ended, what it signified! But 50 years have gone by since then, and I crave the privilege of speaking to you for a few minutes of what those 50 years have meant.

What have they meant? They have meant peace and union and vigor, and the maturity and might of a great nation. How wholesome and healing the peace has been! We have found one another again as brothers and comrades in arms, enemies no longer, generous friends rather, our battles long past, the quarrel forgotten—except that we shall not forget the splendid valor, the manly devotion of the men then arrayed against one another, now grasping hands and smiling into each other's eyes. How complete the union has become and how dear to all of us, how unquestioned, how benign and majestic, as state after state has been added to this great family of free men! How handsome the great maturity, the might of the great nation we love with undivided hearts; how full of large and confident promise that a life will be wrought out that will crown its strength with gracious justice and with a happy welfare that will touch all alike with deep contentment! We are debtors to those 50 crowded years; they have made us heirs to a mighty heritage.

But do we deem the nation complete and finished? These venerable men crowding here to this famous field have set us a great example of devotion and utter sacrifice. They were willing to die that the people might live. But their task is done. Their day is turned into evening. They look to us to perfect what they established. Their work is handed on to us, to be done in another way but not in another spirit. Our day is not over; it is upon us in full tide.

Have affairs paused? Does the nation stand still? Is what the 50 years have wrought since those days of battle finished, rounded out, and completed? Here is a great people, great with every force that has ever beaten in the life-blood of mankind. And it is secure. There is no one within its borders, there is no power among the nations of the earth, to make it afraid. But has it yet squared itself with its own great standards set up at its birth, when it made that first noble, naive appeal to the moral judgment of mankind to take notice that a government had now at last been established which was to serve men, not masters? It is secure in everything except the satisfaction that its life is right, adjusted to the uttermost to the standards of righteousness and humanity. The days of sacrifice and cleansing are not closed. We have harder things to do than were done in the heroic days of war, because harder to see clearly, requiring more vision, more calm balance of judgment, a more candid searching of the very springs of right.

Look around you upon the field of Gettysburg! Picture the array, the fierce heats and agony of battle, column hurled against column, battery bellowing to battery! Valour? Yes! Greater no man shall see in war; and self-sacrifice, and loss to the uttermost; the high recklessness of exalted devotion which does not count the cost. We are made by these tragic, epic things to know what it costs to make a nation—the blood and sacrifice of multitudes of unknown men lifted to a great stature in the view of all generations by knowing no limit to their manly willingness to serve. In arms they stood marshaled from the ranks of free men you will see, as it were, a nation embattled, the leaders and the led, and may know, if you will, how little except in form its action differs in days of peace from its action in days of war.

May we break camp now and be at ease? Are the forces that fight for the nation dispersed, disbanded, gone to their homes forgetful of the common cause? Are our forces disorganized, without constituted leaders and the might of men consciously united because we contend, not with armies, but with principalities and powers and wickedness in high places. Are we content to lie still? Does our union mean sympathy, our peace contentment, our vigor right action, our maturity self-comprehension and a clear confidence in choosing what we shall do? War fitted us for action, and action never ceases.

I have been chosen the leader of the nation. I cannot justify the choice by any qualities of my own, but so it has come about, and here I stand. Whom do I command? The ghostly hosts who fought upon these battle fields long ago and are gone? These gallant gentlemen stricken in years whose fighting days are over, their glory won? What are the orders for them, and who rallies them? I have in my mind another host, whom these set free of civil strife in order that they might work out in days of peace

and settled order the life of a great nation. That host is the people themselves, the great and the small, without class or difference of kind or race or origin; and undivided in interest, if we have but the vision to guide and direct them and order their lives aright in what to do.

Our constitutions are their articles of enlistment. The orders of the day are the laws upon our statute books. What we strive for is their freedom, their right to lift themselves from day to day and behold the things they have hoped for, and so make way for still better days for those whom they love who are to come after them. The recruits are the little children crowding in. The quartermaster's stores are in the mines and forests and fields, in the shops and factories. Every day something must be done to push the campaign forward; and it must be done by plan and with an eye to some great destiny.

How shall we hold such thoughts in our hearts and not be moved? I would not have you live even today wholly in the past, but would wish to stand with you in the light that streams upon us now out of that great day gone by. Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who stands ready to act again and always in the spirit of this day of reunion and hope and patriotic fervor? The day of our country's life has but broadened into morning. Do not put uniforms by. Put the harness of the present on. Laid your eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interest of righteous peace, of that prosperity which lies in a people's hearts and outlasts all wars and errors of men. Come, let us be comrades and soldiers yet to serve our fellow men in quiet counsel, where the blare of trumpets is neither heard nor heeded and where the things are done which make blessed the nations of the world in peace and righteousness and love.

POWER FIRM TO SPEND \$8,000,000

VANCOUVER, B. C.—In anticipation of the future power requirements of greater Vancouver and the probability of the electrification of the coast section of the Pacific Great Eastern railway, the Bridge River Company, recently incorporated, plans to develop at least 200,000 horsepower in the Lillooet district. The expenditure involved will be about \$8,000,000.

The project calls for a large dam on Bridge river and a tunnel one and three fourths miles long through the mountain.

WORK ON DAM TO BE RESUMED

GREENVILLE, Cal.—Orders from San Francisco arrived recently to hire the first lot of laborers for the Great Western power dam, work on which has been suspended since it was shut down last fall, owing to the change from a multiple arch type of dam to a gravity dam.

Plans for the new dam have been under preparation for some time; extensive borings have been made by geologists and they have resulted in no change of location.

WORK STARTS ON \$14,000 BUILDING

PALO ALTO, Cal.—Work was started recently on a new \$14,000 home for the Stanford chapter of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

The building, which is to be erected on a lot adjoining the Delta Chi house in Lausen row, will contain 12 bedrooms and five sleeping porches.

On the first floor will be a reception, sitting and dining rooms so arranged that they may be thrown into one for dancing.

2,000,000 ACRE OPENED TO ENTRY

DENVER—The restoration to entry by the interior department of the federal government of 2,000,000 acres of land in the Denver land district reduces the withdrawals in Colorado from 7,493,290 acres on Dec. 1, 1912, to about 5,500,000 acres at present.

The entire 2,000,000 acres is east and north of the Platte river in the Denver district, and is tributary to the city. It lies on one body.

UNITED STATES HAS QUIETEST FOURTH OF JULY

Independence Day Celebrated With Instructive and Patriotic Exercises and Displays Instead of With Noisy Fireworks

SAFETY THE KEYNOTE

Independence Day was celebrated throughout the United States of America on Friday more in accord with the growing sentiment for safe and quiet Fourth than on any previous celebration of the holiday.

In the greater part of all the cities and towns of the nation there were historical pageants and exercises of a patriotic and instructive character. Reports from all parts of the country state that there was little of the noise that has marked celebrations in the past years.

The use of explosives was much less than last year.

New York reports the quietest July Fourth in the city's history. The city's program was elaborate but the giant cannon cracker and other highly explosive fireworks were missing.

There was no difficulty in sleeping on the night before and the noiseless day was followed by a luminous night, made brilliant by the electrical displays substituted for the "skyrocket" type of fireworks of other Fourth.

Washington's exercises were conducted by historical societies. Quiet prevailed throughout.

Boston had historical pageants and music. Among the usual features was the reading of the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House by Frank G. Montague, a Boston Latin school orator, who was dressed in continental costume. At the patriotic exercises that followed in Faneuil hall, Grenville S. MacFarland, the orator of the day, spoke on "The New Declaration of Independence," taking as his analogy the referendum, initiative and recall.

For the night entertainment Boston Common was aglow with thousands of vari-colored incandescent electric lights and Chinese lanterns strung in the trees along the paths and entering in the stage erected on the Frog pond. A band concert opened the program. Then groups of performers, in pageant style, marched around in front of the audience headed by a young man in continental costume and carrying the American flag.

It is claimed that the peal of 5040 changes rung yesterday on the bells of Old Christ church by the guild of English bell-ringers is the second complete peal to be achieved in this country, the other having been rung at Christ church, Philadelphia, 1830. There was a member of the guild for each bell used.

More than 2500 people witnessed the dancing of school children and the drill of the boys of St. Vincent's brigade within old Fort Independence at Castle Island yesterday. Thirty thousand congregated at Wood Island park for the program of folk dancing, drills, esthetic dancing, gymnastic drills, flag relay races, field and track events, chorus singing, clog dances and baseball games. The children had plenty of ice cream, lemonade, cakes and cookies. The children's festival at Franklin park was under the supervision of Baroness Rose Posse and a large committee. There was an exhibition of folk dancing, games and sports.

Probably no part of the entire celebration of the Fourth of July contributed a greater share of enjoyment for the little ones than did the distribution of flowers on the Common yesterday by the Boston Floral Emblem Society, the members of which followed their usual custom of presenting each child with a growing plant or bouquet.

At North End park there were children's races, while the feature of Somerville's celebration was an automobile parade. At Hyde Park there were sports, distribution of ice cream, ball games and bonfires. Chelsea observed July 4 with a civic and military parade, followed by patriotic exercises at city hall and sports in the afternoon.

PUBLIC WORKS IN QUEBEC TO START

QUEBEC—As a result of the meeting of federal ministers in Quebec, it has been decided to issue orders for beginning the public works for the city of Quebec, which include a tunnel with entrance at Wolfe's cove to St. Malo to connect with the Union passenger station; the transcontinental railway workshops at St. Malo; a grain elevator, in the vicinity of Priest's wharf, Champlain street; docks for shipping accommodation and a passenger and freight depot for local traffic.

FUR SEAL CENSUS TO BE COMPILED

PALO ALTO, Cal.—George A. Clark, academic secretary of Stanford University left recently on the steamer Homer for the Pribilof islands, where he will undertake the annual census of the fur seal herd, on the islands in the Bering sea for the United States bureau of fisheries.

Mr. Clark represented the government in this undertaking last summer.

FARM FOR BOYS IS PROPOSED PLAN

JANESVILLE, Wis.—A better type of city boy is to be developed if plans of Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago evangelist and philanthropist, are successful. He is planning to establish an elaborate country home for a group of Chicago boys, and thinks that by taking them to the country he can guide them.

FLAG CAUSES DISTURBANCE

WINNIPEG, Man.—The waving of the flag of the United States here early Friday, while Provincial soldiers were parading the streets, caused a disturbance, during which the flag was trampled and torn. The soldiers were on their return from annual camp at Swell, near Brandon, where there have been maneuvers under Sir Ian Hamilton. They kept in order.

PAGEANTRY WILL BE REPEATED ON COMMON TONIGHT

Because of Success of Spectacular Entertainment on Independence Day Mayor Has Ordered It Reproduced

BOSTON FOURTH QUIET

Boston's celebration of July 4 was the most significant in moderation and effectiveness carried out in the city in recent years. From the lighting of the first bonfires at midnight, July 3, to the fireworks on the Common last night, attended by about 100,000 persons, the events were varied and always well received. The entertainment at Frog pond and the fireworks were such a success that the mayor has ordered them to be repeated tonight for the benefit of those who were unable to see them.

Conspicuous in the celebration has been the small number of injuries in comparison with other years. Programs were carried out on 20 different playgrounds and sections of the city, hundreds of children participating.

The official program opened with a flag-raising on the Common at 9 o'clock at which Mayor Fitzgerald made a short speech, followed by the reading of a poem by Edward J. McDevitt, a student in Charlestown high school, and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by Miss Genevieve Forbes of Dedham. Miss Eunice Fitzgerald, daughter of the mayor, raised the banner.

At 10 o'clock the declaration was read from the balcony of the old State House by Frank G. Montague, the Boston Latin school orator, who was dressed in continental costume. At the patriotic exercises that followed in Faneuil hall, Grenville S. MacFarland, the orator of the day, spoke on "The New Declaration of Independence," taking as his analogy the referendum, initiative and recall.

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There were more than 150,000 persons at Revere Beach yesterday and 6300 bathers, the largest number of the season. Visited the state bathhouse. It is estimated that fully 75,000 persons visited Nantasket.

BOATS TO NEED DEEP HARBOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Capt. J. W. Troup of the Canadian Pacific railway, says the two new Princesses, contracts for which are let to Denny brothers, will be 53 feet longer than the Princess Charlotte.

The inner harbor will have to be deepened to take the vessels, says Captain Troup and the Canadian Pacific railway will approach the Dominion government to do this. The boats will be delivered at Vancouver early in 1915. Each is 395 feet in length, 54 feet beam and 20 feet deep, of 5000 tons register, and will carry 2000 passengers, with berths for 450 persons.

SHAFT FOR GEN. BRAGG

FOND DU LAC, Wis.—A shaft of granite erected in memory of Gen. Edward S. Bragg, commander of the "Iron Brigade," was unveiled here on Friday. Tributes were paid by Col. J. A. Watrous and Col. Cornelius Wheeler of Milwaukee and Col. G. M. Woodward of La Crosse, all officers of the brigade.

GREEK VICTORY IS TURNED INTO BULGARIAN ROUT

(Continued from page one)

capture and for the time to hold several villages.

In these villages they have perpetrated the most unspeakable atrocities, and the Greek minister from whom the European bureau of the Monitor has received this information is himself at the present moment starting for Downing street to lay a formal complaint on this subject, the evidence of which is described as unanswerable, before Sir Edward Grey.

The advance of the Greek army when it began swept everything before it and the defeat and rout of the Bulgarians was indescribable.

When, after the recapture of Kilikis King Constantine asked the troops if they could continue their advance in spite of what they had already gone through they replied with such vigor that the Bulgarian retreat was converted into a rout.

Everywhere on their advance over the ground previously held by the Bulgarians the troops were received with the utmost joy, not only by Greeks but by Muhammadans, owing to the gross ill-treatment they had received from the Bulgarians.

The fight for Kilikis lasted all Thursday and after its occupation the advance was pushed forward to Gievgelu.

This in turn was captured and the troops are now pressing forward through the difficult country which lies between that place and Seres.

In crossing the Struma river the Bulgarian retreat ended in a disaster owing to the pressure on the bridge.

If the Greeks succeed in pressing home the full force of their victory and occupying Seres the Bulgarian communications will be cut and their position become hazardous in the extreme. Numbers of guns and prisoners have been captured and these are being sent to the rear.

Bulgaria's Case Against Serbia Officially Told

The Monitor representative has just obtained direct from the Bulgarian legation in London the views of that country with respect to the dispute with Serbia. The speaker declared, was acting the part of a small attorney in trying to upset a great treaty by trickery instead of straightforwardly declaring that she desired a certain territory and was determined if possible to take it.

From the very first she had created prejudice by mixing the pre-war treaty with the military convention, one being an absolute agreement with regard to territory, and the other a mere agreement subject to alterations by the general staff to meet the eventualities of the military situation. There was, the Monitor's informant insisted, no possible room for misconception as to the meaning of the treaty. The simple fact was that neither Bulgaria nor Serbia had trusted each other in making it and had determined to leave no room for misconceptions.

Dealing first with the treaty he pointed out that the wish of Bulgaria all along had been to deal with the matter on ethnological lines and that the treaty was drawn on these lines, which Serbia now wished to leave for a territorial basis. The proof of this, he declared, lay in the fact that the war had been a war of liberation entered upon by the three principal allies with a view of releasing their own people from Ottoman dominion.

The statement that the original treaty had been vitiated by the determination of the powers not to allow the partition of Albania was ridiculous. It had been known all along that neither Austria nor Italy would consent to any interference in Albania, and Serbia had consequently suffered no disappointment in not being allowed to reach the sea at Durazzo.

As for M. Pashitch's declaration in the Skupstina that there had been a pre-war agreement regarding the partition of Albania, it could only be described as a positive untruth. Respecting the wedge which separated Serbia from the Grecian frontier north of Salonika, this wedge represented the vilayet of Monastir, which was essentially peopled by Bulgarians.

The admission that it was so peopled had been made by Serbia in 1912 and Serbia had also set her hand to an instrument which declared that she would seek no territorial compensation south of the line drawn from Monastir to Ishtip.

In spite of this she was now claiming the right to annex this very territory.

Respecting the Aegean littoral from the gulf of Rendima to Enos he admitted that this was populated by Greeks, but the entire hinterland was Bulgarian, and whatever claims Greece might have had on this littoral had been compensated by territorial concessions elsewhere.

Again respecting arbitration, the treaty had placed it beyond all question that in the event of any dispute on any subject arising, the matter should be referred to the arbitrator. Serbia admitted that this was the base, but demanded that before arbitration took place, Bulgaria should admit that past developments had vitiated the original treaty, an admission which would be practically equal to the withdrawal of the Bulgarian case.

Respecting the Serbian contention that Bulgaria had promised to put 100,000 men in the field and had eventually put

in only one division, which division had been hurried south to Salonika, he declared that the reduction of 100,000 had been arrived at under the clause of the treaty which gave the joint general staff the right to decide.

The 35,000 men eventually sent into Macedonia had cooperated with the Servians if anything for too long a period.

As for any disappointment which might have been experienced by Serbia in the direction of Durazzo it was not so great as the disappointment experienced by Bulgaria when the great powers insisted on drawing the boundary of the Thracian peninsula on the Enos Midia line so causing Bulgaria to forego her whole littoral on the sea of Marmora.

No matter, he concluded, what irregularity might or might not have taken place, every possibility of one was covered by the general agreement regarding the conferring of the right of arbitration on the Czar who was equally friendly to either state and who could draw information of the most exact description from the Russian consuls in the Balkans, who were entirely familiar with the true facts. Still the matter having got where it had it was impossible to doubt that it would now have to be settled by force and not by arbitration.

NANTUCKET COMES TO PORT

Sailings in the regular schedule will be continued by the steamer Nantucket which was delayed four hours in reaching this port because of grounding in Vineyard sound early yesterday morning and the vessel will depart this afternoon as usual for Norfolk.

While 92 passengers were in their bunks the vessel ran on the shoal known as Middle Ground off West Chop, at the westerly entrance to the harbor. She floated again unassisted and undamaged.

It was learned that the grounding of the steamer resulted from an effort to avoid collision with a tow of three barges, which was passing west through the sound.

Steamer Juniata, which left Boston Thursday night for Norfolk, stood by for two hours, ready to lend assistance.

MELROSE NOW HAS SWIMMING POOL

A swimming pool has been completed at the Messenger playground, Melrose, by the Melrose Playground Association, which is now open to the boys and girls of the city and which will be opened formally with the completion of the bathhouse now under construction. The pool is fed by a brook and an auxiliary supply of water is being assured by the construction of a pump on the shores of the pool.

The pool is divided into two sections, one for the boys and girls being three feet in depth, while that for the adults ranges from three to seven feet in depth. C. H. Merriam, physical director of the Melrose Y. M. C. A., is in charge.

OLD TOWN TO BECOME FOREST

LANSING, Mich.—Announcement is made by Land Commissioner A. C. Carton that the site of the deserted town of Beaver Lake, Ogemaw county, has been transferred to the public domain commission for a state forest reserve.

In the days when lumbering was the great industry of Michigan, Beaver Lake was a thriving community of about 3000 people, but with the disappearance of forests Beaver Lake faded away, its buildings being moved away or torn down until not a vestige of the village remains.

MR. PAGE READY TO GO TO ITALY

WASHINGTON—Thomas Nelson Page called on President Wilson Wednesday formally thanking him for appointment as ambassador to Italy. Mr. Page is arranging to sail for Rome within a few weeks.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, whose name has been frequently mentioned for a diplomatic post, was also a White House caller. It is said that Mr. Thomas does not desire a post abroad and is not now on the President's list of prospective appointees.

TREE'S LUMBER BRINGS \$300.

CHICO, Cal.—What is said to be the largest log ever landed in northern California was brought in from Sterling City recently. It was clear sugar pine and was more than six feet through at the top and eight feet in diameter at the butt, the official scale being 4000 feet. Two other logs from the same tree scaled 3012 and 2800 feet, respectively, making a total of the three logs from one tree of 10,812 feet. The lumber, selling at about \$30 a thousand feet, would make this tree worth considerably more than \$300 just for the three logs alone.

CITY GRANTS LIGHT FRANCHISE

DENISON, Tex.—In an election here recently to ascertain if the city should grant the Texas Light & Power Company a 30-year franchise to do business in Denison, the election carried over 4 to 1 in favor of the franchise. The total vote was 833, there being 682 votes in favor and 151 against granting the franchise.

Massachusetts Avenue Section Now Showing Rapid Growth

THOROUGHFARE IN BACK BAY HUMS BUSILY

Business and Shopping Character Assumed by Noted Crosstown Street as Section Thereabout Fills with Apartment Blocks

TRAFFIC GROWS ALSO

Boylston Street Transfer Junction and Halls Clustered at the Huntington Avenue Crossing Contribute Largely to Changes

As an example of what a few years may accomplish in transforming a given locality, Massachusetts avenue, from Columbus avenue to the Harvard bridge, epitomizes a situation where business activity followed naturally increased population in adjoining residential districts.

Few streets, as originally planned or laid out, maintain for long their earlier characteristics and it is often remarked that most thoroughfares fall far short of what is required of them. It is one of the promising signs of the times, however, that municipal authorities of the present look well into the future where new outlets are concerned. Much money can be saved both city and citizens when the years ahead are taken into consideration in respect to street planning.

Massachusetts avenue has undergone such great changes in recent years that the city authorities now study carefully the evolution of this thoroughfare which, for a distance of almost 30 miles, continues under an identical name, although to be sure, on the other side of Harvard bridge it enters another community—Cambridge. Massachusetts avenue then extends through Arlington, and comes to a stop at Concord, Mass.

As to Boston's Massachusetts avenue, the various localities through which the avenue passes from its southern beginning at Cottage street, Edward Everett square, to its main city terminus, the Charles river, on the north are surprisingly different. Every sort of activity, commercial, manufacturing, social, educational, comes within the area under consideration. One of the most marked changes is that which has taken place in the stretch from Columbus avenue to the Harvard bridge, which is now rapidly being turned into a district of retail establishments. Around Boylston street particularly there is now much to compare favorably with the busy scenes in the downtown shopping districts.

Apartments Multiply

No more than five years ago most of the section lying west of Massachusetts avenue from Huntington avenue towards the Charles river was unoccupied ground. Then it was suddenly discovered that the Fenway territory was especially well adapted for apartment houses. Month by month these increased in number. With more people came more business and the thoroughfare that some years before had anticipated what was in store began to take on metropolitan dimensions.

Transportation facilities also commenced to add to the value of Massachusetts avenue as a business section. The corner of Boylston street, with its prominence as a transfer point, north and south, became a lodestone to many. People who now and then had to come that way saw an opportunity for home quarters within their financial reach and the apartment house district kept on increasing.

Something which has added not a little to the busy scenes along Massachusetts avenue is the ceaseless street car traffic, due in part to the fact that many people who work in Cambridge reside in Roxbury or Dorchester or South Boston. As for accommodations, passengers declare the necessity for improvement. That there is a need for something better is borne home by the fact that the subway along Boylston street is now well under way. When this underground transportation line is finished Massachusetts avenue, where it crosses the subway will take on another phase of progress.

It may also be observed that when the baseball season is on, thousands of Bostonians are afforded opportunities to give casual attention to the Back Bay as a residential district. There is fair likelihood that more than one family moving to this territory has been due to some impression as a baseball enthusiast passed through on the way to the grounds.

That Massachusetts avenue means much to the authorities of Boston is indicated when the opinion of Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, is sought.

Services Increase

"Massachusetts avenue more and more proves its services to this growing community," Commissioner Rourke said. "As to whether it is to Boston what 125th street is to New York, I believe I can answer the question best by saying that it means more to us than the thoroughfare mentioned to Manhattan."

"In the first place, it is our great continuous artery between the southern section and the north. The development around the water front is progressing well and somewhat farther along we find that great manufacturing establishments are springing up. The coming of

the Edison plant alone with all that it will mean as to workers' homes, and stores, must prove especially valuable."

"I have just come from a trip along the avenue," Mr. Rourke continued. "Never was I more impressed with what Massachusetts avenue holds of good for the community. When we consider that only a comparatively short time ago most of the land contiguous to the route over which the avenue passes was under water, and that with the reclaiming process came an entire new section of Boston—the Back Bay—the necessity for reclamation of that position stands out the more marked."

Mr. Rourke added that there was still room for many improvements in the southern sections of Massachusetts avenue, but that paving with substantial materials continued as fast as appropriations allowed, and that wherever it was possible the work of improving the thoroughfare was kept up.

There is but one way in which to study a street intelligently and that is to see it at rest and at work. Those who have attended world's fairs with observation will recall how vastly differently they appear in the early morning hours, when only a few guards are about, and later in the day when the grounds are covered with people from

the four corners of the earth. The conclusion which applied to a Chicago, St. Louis or other exposition applies with no less force to an avenue like that which bears the name of the Bay state commonwealth. Morning, noon or evening, each bring out some characteristics that change the entire aspect of the street leaving only the brick and stone walls of residences and stores as identical.

Storied Halls Rise

Perhaps the junction of Massachusetts and Huntington avenues furnishes the best evidence of what has helped to bring about the great change in these thoroughfares. Both Symphony hall and Horticultural hall are new enough to be included in the latter-day constructive scheme, with the splendid Y. M. C. A. building, of most recent date, and the Opera house and the Museum of Fine Art also to be included in this category.

A no less marked change is that which is coming over Massachusetts avenue, from Huntington avenue, south to Columbus avenue. Here one residence after another is yielding to the inroads of trade and the number of restaurants that have been added of late evoke surprise. The addition of theaters and other places of amusements is another

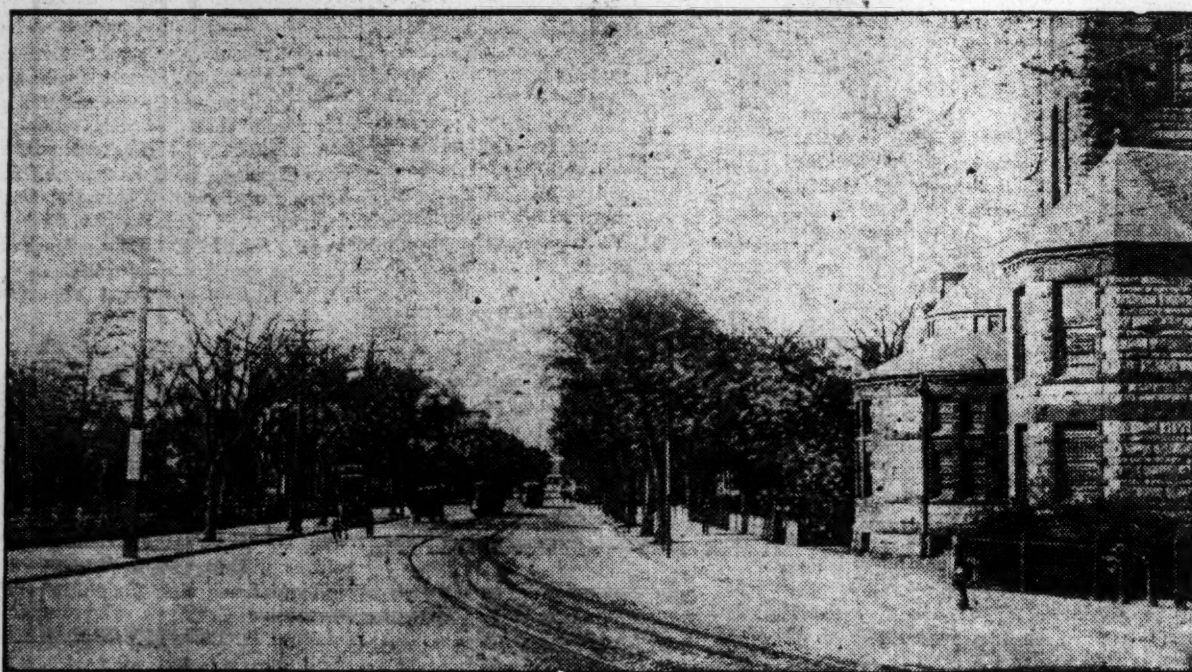
evidence how the entire section is being transformed.

The history of Massachusetts avenue is of some interest at this day when so much tends to bring out the importance of what is considered Boston's foremost cross-town street.

On March 1, 1894, parks and streets that were then known under various names became amalgamated as Massachusetts avenue. Included in this scheme of unification was East Chester avenue, known as such since 1860, and running from Washington street to Albany street, and West Chester avenue and West Chester park further north. A great task devolved on the various city administrations to bring the different divisions into a workable whole, but it is apparent that each step forward has had its separate reward, both in improvement to the city and benefit accruing to those residing along the streets in question.

In estimated the value of the newer Massachusetts avenue there may also be considered the section, within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan park commission on the Cambridge side of the Charles river. Massachusetts avenue from here winds its way to Arlington, as already stated, and then farther on, to Lexington and Concord.

SWEEP OF AVENUE ON THE CAMBRIDGE SIDE



Turn beyond Harvard square, showing old Cambridge common at left

AMERICAN FREIGHT BILL MAKERS SEEKING TO HELP THE PAYERS

Agents of Railroads Looking Around to Stop Waste by Cooperation with Shippers for More Efficiency and Earnings

WEIGHING LOSS SEEN

TO THE American business man engaged in interstate or intrastate trade there is the necessity to use the railroads, and in the handling of the goods which go to make up that business after they have left the wholesaler's or jobber's warehouse and before they reach his customer's hands, there is the intermediary of the freight agent. The latter official is serving the carrier corporation who employs him, he is catering to the shipper who sends the goods and looking askance at the same time at the servants of competing roads which are also after the haul. He owes a service to the public, too, and between all these demands, and more, he has an eye out all the time to improvement of the service to each or any of these interested entities.

Naturally, then, while meeting in annual conference at Buffalo recently, the American Association of Freight Agents aired its grievances and planned improvements that showed how cooperative might be the work if merchants and manufacturers and the traffic and freight representatives of the roads could come together on a more common ground. The Buffalo conference incidentally developed that when there was any blame to be placed, the interested parties might divide the fault.

That the railroads of the United States should be run on a more economic basis has been the contention of some who profess to know of what they speak. The public, of course, does not care to be inconvenienced, either as passenger or when it is a question of shipping goods. But if one of the papers read at Buffalo can be used as argument that often there is needless waste, it also may be taken as an indication that when freight agents meet en masse something useful develops.

"Enormous waste of earnings, due to inefficient weighing of carload and less-than-carload freight—can and shall it be stopped!" This was the title of the address that has set hundreds of American freight agents to think deeply on the subject. As reproduced in the Traffic World, the address read in part: "At no time in the history of railroading has the question of waste in its various forms been so carefully and generally considered by railway managers as at the present time. As a result new and improved methods are being adopted and their earnings proportionately increased."

"From a freight agent's standpoint

AMERICAN FREIGHT AGENTS' OFFICERS



R. O. WELLS
Secretary American Association of Freight Agents



GEORGE B. AGER
President American Association of Freight Agents

there is no question that demands more serious consideration at this time than that of accurate weights; weights that are positively reliable and beyond dispute. It is not exaggerating to state that no line of our work is fraught with so much annoyance, waste of time, energy and resources to both shipper and carrier as that entailed through doubtful and inaccurate weights.

"The rules and regulations governing freight traffic clearly outline the duties of forwarding agents in regard to obtaining accurate weights as the fundamental basis of all freight earnings, but so much of our weighing is done in a careless and indifferent manner that shippers are strongly inclined to doubt the accuracy of railroad weights. As a result, our weights are being extensively checked by shippers and prompt demands are made for adjustment of all overcharges; but any undercharge found to exist is quietly accepted as a free-will offering. The extent of loss in revenue due to underbilling in weights, as well as extra expense and time required to adjust overcharges resulting from excess weight, is surprising to anyone who will take the pains to inquire carefully into the matter."

"It has been customary with us at Lincoln for a number of years to check weights of L. C. L. (less than carload) freight passing in transfer, and it has been found that a good check clerk can save from 25 to 30 per cent or more of

his salary by reweighing and verifying weights that in his judgment are underbilled, thereby increasing the earnings from \$200 to \$300 per month where a force of from eight to ten gangs are employed. Handling, as we do, freight from all quarters, we surmise that like conditions prevail to a more or less degree at every shipping point throughout the country."

"Shipments in L. C. L. lots are received and forwarded to a large extent on estimated weights or weights obtained by men of doubtful ability or training, which is a direct violation of general rules and regulations requiring that freight be correctly weighed at shipping point as a fundamental basis for revenue purposes."

"Delivering agents have no means of knowing whether or not forwarding agents have shirked or failed in their duty in respect to weighing; consequently they are not expected or required to reweigh and verify inbound weights at the risk of duplicating work already done and at unnecessary expense. "As a matter of fact, a large percentage of package freight is underbilled and is so delivered to consignees, resulting in untold losses to carriers. All excess weights are readily discovered by consignees and prompt demands are made upon the railroads for adjustment, and frequently after shipments have been unpacked and placed on the shelf; yet a proper settlement must be made and

which is often a difficult and a most unwelcome task.

"We are convinced that the general rules and regulations requiring accurate weighing of shipments at shipping point are based on economic principles and should be rigidly enforced by wholesome discipline."

"Carload shipments as a rule are also weighed in a loose and perfunctory manner by weighmasters and yard men, who are perhaps more interested in expediting the movement of cars than in obtaining accurate weights as a basis for revenue. Cars are not always cut and stopped or 'spotted' on the scales, as is necessary for accurate weighing. Cars weighed on scales fitted with automatic weighing devices and located on gravity yards are often moved too rapidly to secure correct weights, resulting in losses to shipper and carrier. Carload shipments, interchanged between lines are weighed and reweighed at one or more junction points, on different scales, by different men and methods, and withal, different results. The delivering agent must decide as best he can which is most likely correct. The auditing department generally assumes that the higher weight should govern, and the consignee contends that the lower weight should apply."

"The collection of freight charges is frequently delayed 24 hours or more on account of alleged errors in weight until a representative from the western weighing and inspection bureau or representative from the freight department can call upon the shipper and secure all the information possible upon which to effect a compromise. Invoices are examined and a number of packages of like commodity are weighed in hopes of finding a basis that will be satisfactory to the shipper and acceptable to the auditing department. This in itself is an acknowledgment that our present methods of weighing are unreliable and unsatisfactory and lacking in dynamic force necessary to obtain correct results."

"In view of the general unsatisfactory conditions in respect to weighing as above outlined, we would recommend that the matter be referred to the committee on accounting, and also to the committee on operation, for action, supported by the endorsement of the convention."

The move for thoroughness in weighing has been accepted by the American Association of Freight Agents as an essential likely to help in establishing a desirable confidence between shipper and carrier. When considered from that theory of popular economies which holds that the ultimate consumer pays the freight, and that benefit of the shipper and carrier redounds to the benefit of those who use the articles in question, it may be regarded as an efficiency measure through which the general public may come in for some profit.

SENATOR JONES THINKS ONE-MAN FILIBUSTER WON

Washington Man Says He Feels Assured Democrats Will Concede His Contentment That Minority Members Lack Assistants

CHANGE IS PROMISED

WASHINGTON—Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington believes he has as good as won his contest for a large recognition of minority members in the way of clerical help. He has been conducting a lone filibuster in the Senate for several weeks in support of his contention, and is finally convinced that he is a victor; in fact, the Democratic leaders of the Senate have informed him that it is their purpose to readjust matters, beginning with the regular session in December, so that the cause for complaint raised by Mr. Jones will be removed.

Under the Senate rules the Jones filibuster is quite effective, since it calls for the consumption of about four times

BUSY SECTION OF MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE



Looking from Norway street to Boylston street transfer corner, along towering business blocks

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

According to the newspapers, the golfing community is at present greatly concerned about the question of supremacy of England or Scotland in the royal and ancient game. Facts and figures, and statements which are not facts, have been adduced by the controversialists in support of one country or the other. The correspondence columns of at least one paper have been opened for the arguments to air their views. But in spite of these outward and visible signs we do not think that the question aroused very much public interest. We have been deceived, however, by a bank cashier with unsuspected sporting proclivities. He shovelled a few coins across the counter the other day, and amiably asked whether England or Scotland were going to win. For a panic-stricken moment we wondered whether he was referring to a belated international golf match. Seeing our bewilderment, he explained that he was thinking of the amateur golf championship. In a few minutes we gathered that he knew nothing about the subject except what he read in the papers. And he evidently thought that the question of supremacy between England and Scotland was going to be settled once and for all at the meeting at St. Andrews.

The task of explaining the situation was beyond us, and we made good our escape. The interest which he evidently evinced in the subject reminded us, however, that it might be a mistake to imagine that the controversy was without importance. To non-golfers the question as to whether England has displaced Scotland from her proud position in the game is possibly one of deep concern. But to the majority of players we do not suppose that it matters two straws whether England or Scotland has the bigger proportion of victories in the classic events. The number of players in either country who count in these events are so small that they are overwhelmed by the joyous plunders who are never likely to obtain kudos for themselves or make history for their country. The winning of a few isolated events,

even when those events are championships, should not be taken as a criterion of the golfing strength of a country. If the Fiji islands, for instance, produced one or two superlatively good players who monopolized the championships for a number of years it would be unwise to come to the conclusion that the Fiji islands were stronger in a golfing sense than Great Britain.

A statistical journalist would be able to make out a good case for the Fijians. His tables and figures might impress our friend at the bank, but it is doubtful whether any golfer in England or Scotland, would clothe himself in sackcloth for the loss of his country's prestige.

It regard to the relative playing strength of England and Scotland, the whole question seems to hinge on the important point of opportunity. English players undoubtedly have the advantage in this respect. There are more courses in England—according to H. Ross-Coubrough, the English links outnumber those of Scotland by just over two and a half to one—and in the majority of cases the English golfer has the opportunity of playing on Sundays, an opportunity which is denied to the majority of Scotsmen. Then, too, there are more players in what may be called the leisured class in England than there are in Scotland. It is they who can afford to have a fortnight's golf comparatively early in the year when the championships are held. Consequently, it is they who have the chance of making history, and providing the material for the statisticians. If it were possible to bring together the best players—known and unknown—in either country, it might be possible to arrive at a settlement of the question of supremacy. But the inequality of the conditions in the two countries make the present argument, based on the results of the championships and the international matches, completely misleading.

This is part of an editorial in the World of Golf, the balance of which we shall give in our next issue.

as many hours a week in the transaction of the routine business of the Senate, as would be necessary otherwise. This situation had threatened to become serious when the time should come for the tariff bill to come up, but the Washington member quieted growing apprehensions by the announcement that it was not his purpose to conduct the filibuster against either the Indian appropriation bill, which failed in the last session, and which must be got out of the way June 30, the end of the fiscal year, or against the tariff bill. It may be that this announcement by him has had something to do with the purpose of the Democrats to rearrange Senate patronage in December.

The point raised by Senator Jones is really one of considerable public interest. It concerns every state which is represented by senators of the minority political party. While the Republicans were in control of the Senate, Mr. Jones, a member of that party, was chairman of one of the smaller committees. His committee work was not arduous, and the chief purpose of the chairmanship, apparently, was to give the man holding it a better suite of rooms than he otherwise would be entitled to.

The Jones committee almost never met, and when it did, its work was not important or protracted. And yet he was provided with three secretaries or clerks, the chief of whom was paid at the rate of \$2250 a year. As a member of the minority party in the present Congress, Mr. Jones has just as important committee work to do, and yet he finds his chief secretary reduced in salary from \$2250 to \$2000, and the number of these secretaries cut from three to two.

That led to the filibuster, Mr. Jones claiming that as a member of the minority he had just as many letters to write to his constituents as before, just as many errands to attend to for them in the executive departments, and in short, just as much work of all the kinds that senators always find to do. More than

75 per cent of his work, he pointed out, was personal to his constituents, and the fact that he had become a member of the minority made not the slightest difference in the bulk of it, and that if that work called for three clerks while he was a member of the majority of the Senate, it called for the same three now that he has changed to the minority.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, has had experience of the same sort. Prior to the fourth of last March he was a member of the Senate minority, and found himself with too little clerical help. As a result, he went down into his private purse and paid for two extra assistants. On the reorganization of the Senate, after March 4, he did not feel that it was necessary to do this, for in the readjustments which came about, he was given additional help.

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, had a similar experience, and when he was appealed to, after the beginning of the Jones filibuster, to support a motion that would relieve matters, he replied that inasmuch as the Republicans had "done it to them" (the Democrats), he saw no reason why the Democrats should not "do it" to the Republicans. But the force of Mr. Williams' point was somewhat lessened when it was recalled that the Republicans, when in control of the Senate, offered to provide the minority with additional help, which was declined with thanks by the Democrats at that time.

Senator Jones says that somewhere between 15 and 20 Senate Democrats are in sympathy with his filibuster, and would be glad to support his motion for additional help, but have been tied up by a caucus rule. It was only after the caucus rule had been adopted, it may be said, that he determined to make his filibuster as effective as possible.

The Jones method of delaying the proceedings of the Senate is to insist, under the rules, on having everything which goes over the Senate secretary's desk read in full, and not, as heretofore, merely by title.

Events of Interest in Music and Drama World

BAR HARBOR MUSIC PLANNED

Group of Symphony Men Organizes to Play for Club and Public

UNDER the direction of Mirko Belinski, cellist of the Boston Symphony orchestra, an orchestra of 19 men, all but one of them Symphony players, will give concerts this summer at Bar Harbor, playing every morning at the swimming pool and giving in the course of the season two public programs.

In former years, when the Bar Harbor orchestra was under the lead of Gustav Strube, everything except details of administration was in the hands of the Symphony management itself. The summer opportunity for the players was counted into the year's engagement and the salaries of the players were guaranteed just as if they were in the direct service of the orchestra at Boston. This method of handling the problem of summer employment has been given up, and though the Bar Harbor orchestra will still be made up of Symphony artists, it will be independently managed.

The institution of the swimming pool concerts has always found appreciation with the summer colony at Bar Harbor, but until this year it has not found the necessary financial support. That is to say, the concerts have been carried on like those of the Symphony orchestra itself in the winter, by public subscription, as far as that covered the expenses, and by private benefaction in regard to all deficits. The Bar Harbor enterprise may be said to have counted in as one of the items of the Symphony year. It was in the same category with those trips of the entire Symphony orchestra to New England cities, which have been guaranteed by the management whether the city to which the visit was made turned out an audience large enough to pay the bills or not.

Enterprise Independent

And it happened at the summer community of Bar Harbor, with the little band under Mr. Strube as it has happened in the season at small New England cities with the whole orchestra and its regular leader, that the music was generously applauded and at the same time that the idea of the deficit being paid in Boston was complacently approved. But the guaranteed salary arrangement is not in force this season so far as Symphony management is concerned. Indeed, the Symphony management has turned the Bar Harbor orchestra loose and it is hereafter to make its own living if it can.

The players in the little orchestral group understood at the close of last season that they were no longer to be a subsidized organization, and they went to work accordingly to get independent financial backing among the people whom they serve in the summer community on the Maine shore. Mr. Belinski undertook both the musical and the business administration of the orchestra. And

inasmuch as the work of securing a guaranty fund among the summer colonists was appropriate work for a woman, Mrs. Belinski lent a hand and went to members of the Bar Harbor colony at their winter homes and got enough subscriptions to cover the greater part of the salary expense of the season.

Thus the Bar Harbor orchestra will have all the former artistic rank as a group of Boston Symphony men and it will have a closer association with the public it plays for than hitherto. Engaged in regular business fashion by the Bar Harbor Swimming Club to give programs of orchestral music mornings, either on the veranda of the clubhouse or in the concert hall, the men are now ready to start for Maine and take up their duties. The engagement begins July 7.

Programs Outlined

Mr. Belinski will have a band capable of performing arrangements of music of the classical school and modern light pieces suitable for what is commonly designated as the small, or theater, orchestra. The instruments will be more varied in color than those of most small orchestras. They will comprise the strings and a choir of woods and a section of brasses. The players, with their instruments, as assembled by Mr. Belinski for rehearsal practice before leaving Boston, are as follows:

Violins, A. Ribarsch (concertmaster), B. Fiedler, M. Gruenberg, R. Kurth, W. Berliner; violas, P. Scherley and A. Gietzen; violoncello, H. Warnke; double bass, E. Huber; flute, A. Brooke; oboe, F. Mueller; English horn, P. Fosse; clarinet, K. Stumpf; bassoon, J. Mosbach; horns, G. Wendler and H. Lorbeer; trumpet, C. Merrill and M. Rosen; trombone, A. Jaeger; drums, T. Senia (librarian).

In talking of his plans with a representative of the Monitor, Mr. Belinski said that he intended to divide his programs ordinarily into two divisions, the first part to be serious and the second light. In the first part he will present movements from the lighter symphonies and certain portions of the Wagnerian music. In the second part he will present music out of the popular repertoire. "I shall not attempt to play big modern compositions in a reduced form," said Mr. Belinski; "it is a mistake for a small orchestra to try to perform adaptations of music which people are accustomed to hear with a large force of tone and a complete scheme of color. Even the overture to 'Tannhauser' is a doubtful concert number for an orchestra of the size of the one I am to conduct. But without undertaking works beyond our tonal scope, we shall have a large and interesting repertoire and we shall be able to present the essential ideas of all schools of music to our summer listeners."

WOMAN'S THEATER TO AID AMERICAN DRAMA

In Philadelphia during the past season there was opened the Little theater, an institution designed and financed by Mrs. Beulah E. Jay at a cost of \$100,000. A professional company was installed and several plays given.

"I hope to make the Little theater a sincere and original effort in dramatic expression," said Mrs. Jay in a recent talk about her project. "I feel that my hardest work is over in launching my preliminary season of two months, and I am now busy preparing a repertoire for next year. I have three plays by Americans and am considering others."

"I had some experience in professional stage work, but found few plays that seemed to me worth presenting. Seldom did I see a play put on with any idea of its artistic or literary merit."

"Frequently I heard that such or such a play was well worth doing, but that there was no money in it. Gradually I came to realize that it was the huge size of most theaters that prevented artistic productions. The expenses of maintenance were so enormous that the business men who ran them were doubtless justified in refusing to tempt bankruptcy with plays which would probably appeal to a limited class only."

"Yet this policy kept from any public view a certain class of plays, which, if once adequately presented, might be found to be of wide appeal, and so might become good business properties, even while they pleased the discriminating."

"My husband and his partner, F. H. Sheldon, helped me build this playhouse, and the most critical stage people who have seen it, both managers and actors, declare it is as fine a theater as there is anywhere."

"Before founding I visited the principal little theaters in all the large cities of the world and studied them carefully, with a view to getting their valuable points and avoiding their faults."

"I know plenty of people who tell me that America cannot produce dramatic literature, but I do not believe that. That she has not produced it in the past is no reason why she may not produce it in the future, and one of the most effective agencies will be a theater where such works may be seen and heard. If I could be fortunate enough to be the discoverer of an American Maeterlinck, or Brieux, or Hauptmann, I should consider my years of labor well repaid."

CHIME IN TOWER AT SPRINGFIELD HAS FIRST TEST

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Various opinions were expressed Friday night about the success of the chime of bells in the municipal tower, which was given its first official test early in the evening, with crowds in Court square and adjacent streets listening.

SUFFRAGE LEADER JULY 4 SPEAKER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Literary exercises at city hall were a feature of the Fourth of July celebration here. Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, president of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, was the principal speaker. Miss Yates' address was followed by the singing of "The Ark of Freedom," by a quartet, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by Edward S. Doherty of the Doyle avenue grammar school. The exercises closed with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by the quartet. Following the exercises, a large portion retired to the executive offices, where an impromptu reception was held by Mayor Gainer.

NEW EVENING PAPER IS PLANNED

MONTREAL, Que.—Montreal is to have a new evening paper. It will be called the Evening Telegraph, and will have a capital of \$500,000.

"FORESTAGE" USED IN THE THEATERS OF ELIZABETHANS

A dominating feature of the new German craft of stage decoration is the "forestage," an area the width of the stage and 10 to 12 feet deep, according to the size of the great flats at each side which draw inward. These flats with their portals have been popularly considered unique with the modern Germans. Now it appears that the modern Germans have merely adapted this forage from the Elizabethan playhouses, all of which had a permanent proscenium that threw the action into the center of the stage. On each side was a permanent door, to which the modern German "portals" exactly correspond.

Among his studies of Elizabethan playhouses W. J. Lawrence has a chapter on the proscenium doors in which he says: "Although the terms 'platform stage' and 'picture stage,' as applied to the non-scenic and the scenic theater, are very convenient and come readily to the pen, they prove upon examination to be arbitrary and misleading."

"The popular idea of an abrupt transition from the platform stage to the picture stage at the time of the restoration is wholly astray. Then, and for 200 years after, the two principles overlapped. The picture stage, as we now know it, with the picture entirely within the frame, dates back only half a century."

"When acting was renewed after the blank period of the civil war and the commonwealth, it was strictly on Elizabethan principles. Three of the old dismantled theatres, Salisbury court, the Cockpit, and the Red Bull, were hastily restored in 1660 to their original condition, or a sound approximation thereto."

"Not only that, but the first wholly new theater of the restoration era, the house erected in a tennis court in Vere street in the same year, was based on the same formula. There was an immediate revival of Elizabethan conventionalism which despite the altered condition of a lustrum later permeated and informed the technique of the restoration and the post-restoration dramatist."

In new theaters later constructed, the designers took into account the Italian principle of a changing pictorial background. In order to preserve the features of the tiring house, which could no longer be used at the back of the stage, because of the use of scenery, these features were brought forward by some ingenious builder and incorporated in an enlarged proscenium. A considerable space was left in front of this proscenium, and hence came the "apron," which was a swelling of the stage out into the pit.

The result proved satisfactory, as the proscenium doors formed a Norman mode of entry and exit, and most of the action took place on the apron, which helped greatly in making the play clear to the spectator, both as to hearing and as to sight, for the lighting was inadequate in those days.

Thus the modern German "forestage" with its portals is simply the Elizabethan proscenium design with its permanent doors. The Germans use the doors for entrance and exit, when the forage is used for interiors, by hanging curtains across the back, but need not confine the action to the front now, as electricity permits making the stage bright, even to the farthest corners. Since, then, the forage is used mostly as a convenience, to permit the shifting of scenes on the main stage, while a front scene is being played, there is no need of the swelling apron of the Elizabethans. To the swells, nevertheless, appears due the credit for designing a conventional arrangement of the front of the stage eminently adaptable to modern theatrical use.

TWO STATES IN CONTEST OVER COLLECTORSHIP

WASHINGTON—There is a lively contest on over the position of internal revenue collector at Portsmouth, N. H. The office has been held for years by New Hampshire men, but now the Maine Democracy lays claim to that much patronage, and members of Congress are having an active time conveying their views to the secretary of the treasury.

Until recently it appeared that Senator Hollis had the place assured for his state, the open candidates being Dr. Charles A. Morse of Newmarket, E. H. Knowlton of Manchester, H. H. Metcalfe of Concord, Dr. S. T. Ladd of Portsmouth and Dr. G. W. McGregor of Littleton, but within the past week a new development has arisen that gives Maine the advantage.

Former Senator Gardner of Maine has been assured the collectorship of customs at Portland, Me., but it was called to the President's attention that by the reorganization of the customs service, effective July 1, certain collectors, of whom the collector at Portland was one, continued in office under their old commissions. That allowed the present incumbent, Collector Emmons, to continue for two years unless removed for cause.

Following this disclosure Secretary McAdoo, according to Mr. Gardner, promised Mr. Gardner the Portsmouth internal revenue collectorship until the other place should become vacant. This puts all the New Hampshire men out of the race. There was also another Maine man, Cyrus W. Davis, who by this maneuver is left out of consideration, apparently.

"LITTLE WOMEN" WELL LIKED

Miss Louisa M. Alcott's Long Popular Story Keeps Sentimental Charm When Made into a Comedy

ONE of the pleasantest features of the New York season just closed was the five months' run of "Little Women," a dramatic version of Louisa M. Alcott's famous story of sentiment, which has been popular with three generations of youngsters. The playwright is Miss Marian DeForest, who is credited with transferring to the playhouse an astonishing amount of the atmosphere of the story.

The curtain of the first act rises on the familiar discussion by Jo, Beth, Meg and Amy of the lack of Christmas funds. Then comes a rehearsal of Jo's play. Most of the characters of the book are introduced in the first act. We see the friends living their quiet, happy lives, and get glimpses of their confidences and differences.

A more solemn note is introduced toward the end of the first act when word comes to Mrs. March (Marmee) that her husband needs her on the battlefield. Marmee sends for irascible Aunt March, asking for funds to pay traveling expenses.

Aunt March—Serves March right. I always said it was absurd for him to go into the army, and perhaps next time he will take my advice.

Meg—Father did what he thought was right, Aunt March.

Aunt March—Shouldn't have gone. Never did know how to take care of herself or his money. He'd give his last dollar to the first man that asked him. Where would I be if I'd done the same, I'd like to know. (Before she goes, however, she gives Meg \$75).

Meg—Oh, Marmee! I was afraid she wasn't going to give it to you after all.

Mrs. March—I was sure she would, Meg. She has a kind heart, but is ashamed to show it, and I know she loves us all. (Beth and Amy come creeping down the stairs. Sound of someone stamping feet in hall. Jo enters.)

Jo—Saw Aunt March come out so I dodged through the garden. I knew she wouldn't give us anything but advice. Well, we're independent of her at any rate. Marmee, and—(putting roll of bills in her mother's lap) here's my contribution toward making father comfortable and bringing him home.

Mrs. March—My dear! Where did you get it? Twenty-five dollars!

Jo—It's mine honestly. I didn't beg, borrow or steal it, I sold only what was my own. (Takes off her hat, showing her head, closely cropped like a boy's. General outcry from all.)

Mrs. March—Your hair, your beautiful hair!

Meg—Oh, Jo, how could you!

Amy—Your one beauty!

Mrs. March—My dear, there was no need of this.

Beth—She doesn't look like Jo any more, but (embracing Jo) I love her dearly for it.

Jo (rumpling up her hair)—It doesn't affect the fate of the nation, so don't wail about it, Beth. It will be good for my vanity. I was getting proud of my wig.

Laurie and Mr. Brooke come in to say that the carriage is waiting to take Mrs. March to the railroad station. The four girls help their mother with her wraps. Hannah Mullett, the servant, drags in trunk, which Laurie and Mr. Brooke carry out. There is an affecting farewell between the mother and the girls.

Meg (to Jo who is sobbing)—Jo, dear, what is it?

Jo—I was just having a little private moan, that's all.

Meg—Are you crying for father?

Jo—Not now.

Meg—What, then?

Jo (a full-fledged wail)—It's—it's—my—my hair!

Hannah (stifling her own tears)—Will

you have hash or fish balls for breakfast, gurgles?

In the second act Laurie discovers that John Brooke is tenderly inclined toward Meg. Meg and Jo look through the window and see Laurie on one knee, his hands clasped in supplication, and now and then pretending to wring tears out of his handkerchief.

Jo—He's showing you how your John will go on by and by. Touching, isn't it?

Meg indignantly denies any interest in Brooke, and says that she will walk out of the room with dignity if he pays his addresses to her. Brooke comes and declares his affection. Meg, in a flutter, is almost rude. Aunt March comes in just as Meg hurries Brooke out of the room. She scolds Meg for being interested in the poor young tutor and tells her she should make a rich match. She ends by making Meg realize how much she cares for Brooke, and the end is that she accepts him. These scenes closely follow the dialog of the book.

Professor Baehr, who is brought forward from "Little Men," appears frequently through the third act, speaking broken English and reciting Schiller in German. He is secretly in love with Jo, who is becoming known as an author of melodramatic tales in "The Spread Eagle." The style of these stories grates on the idealistic professor. Laurie openly cares for Jo and is determined to speak with her. In a touching scene she refuses him, then he grows petulant and jealous of the professor. Jo denies any interest in the German. Laurie rushes out of the house in boyish despair.

The third act is dated two years and a half later. The twins are now on the scene. Professor Baehr has dedicated an English translation of Schiller to Jo. The latter is still wedded to literature, and Laurie has come back from a long journey, a boy no longer. Amy is absorbed in sculpture. Beth is quieter than ever, and most of the act is given over to pathetic talk about her. At the end Laurie and Amy come to an understanding. It is hinted.

The final act comes after an elapsed time of 18 months, in the house Aunt March left to Jo. Amy has accepted Laurie. Professor Baehr, about to depart for Germany, at last determines to speak to Jo. Jo meets the situation with her usual mingling of comedy and pathos. As the professor talks she attempts to pare some apples, and is in constant difficulties. And the third romance being brought to the point where romances of fiction usually end, the play ends in a gleam of laughter for the audience in Jo's unconventional but characteristic way of taking her betrothal.

SECRETARY BRYAN ACTING PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Bryan was "acting President" of the United States Friday. President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall are absent from the city, and by virtue of Mr. Bryan being the ranking cabinet officer, he acted the role which he thrice failed to get in presidential elections.

Mr. Bryan filled the office by going to the state department and disposing of official business and spending the afternoon and evening at home with his wife and grandson. All the other cabinet officers, with the exception of Postmaster-General Burleson, spent the Fourth out of the city.

BALLPONIST FALLS IN OHIO

BOWLING GREEN, O.—Clarence Crosby of Toledo was killed when he fell 500 feet from his balloon, while making an ascension before 8000 persons at the Wood County Sunday School Association's outing Friday.

PLAYWRIGHT'S MEDIUM LIMITS

Necessity That Stage Story Be Clear to Mixed Audience Calls for Craftsmanship

Universal appeal in plays is necessary because of the peculiar nature of the theater, which offers entertainment to all who come within its doors regardless of grades of culture, and experience, regardless of grades of intelligence.

It is the playwright's task, then, entertainingly to persuade his whole audience that his story is worth paying money to see and hear. Since the playwright cannot select his audience, he must remember the wide gamut of intelligence of that mass of people out front, must remember that he is to appeal alike to the gallery and orchestra, to the college professor and to the man who had to sacrifice even common school education upon the necessity of earning his bread.

This great limitation that is put on the playwright, that he shall not insult the intelligence of the man and woman at the top of the cultural ladder, nor puzzle the intelligence of the man and woman to whom opportunity has revealed only the lower rung, is the toughest of all the playwright's dilemmas.


It is this limitation that leads all the master craftsmen of the theater to carry to the fullest the possibilities of telling the story to the eye, since many more people understand clearly what they see than what they hear. Indeed, Reinhardt has pushed this principle so far that in "Sumurun" he tells a tale of ancient Persia without words, using to an inten-

sive degree the powers of pantomime for story telling and the powers of music for emotional comment.

Observance of this principle has led W. C. de Mille to advance the theory that words in plays exist merely to explain the acting, a definition which must not be taken too baldly, as the audience expects the words to be entertaining in themselves. However interesting the situation, the play will seldom succeed if not clothed in some semblance of style in the dialogue, some flavor of the author's own personality.

The dialogue may be cut to the bone, as in Paul Armstrong's "Salomy Jane"; or it may be amplified wittily, as in Shaw's comedies; or aerated with whimsicalities, as in Barrie's plays; it can be stated as a principle that audiences expect the talk to be explanatory of what they are seeing acted before their eyes.

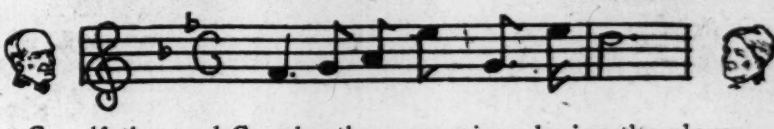
It is obvious, of course, that the explanation should be in the simplest language the subject will bear—this is a rule of all good writing. More than any other form, because it is essentially colloquial, the successful play will be almost wholly written in idiom, which says much in little and which is the most used coin of thought exchanged. Drama, then, finds its wide appeal by necessity through the colloquial medium of idiom and the universal language of pantomime.



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FACTORIES—NEW YORK, CHICAGO

GORDON STOCK TO GIVE BRIGHT PLAY AT THE PLYMOUTH

Miss Eleanor Gordon and her stock company at the Plymouth theater are to appear next week in "Her Husband's Wife," a light satirical comedy by A. E. Thomas. The complications arise out of the precautions a peculiar wife takes as to her imagined successor. The "successor" resents the situation and forthwith transforms herself from a dowdy into a vision of frocks and frills, with the result that the wife quickly drops her notions. In the cast will appear Miss Gordon, Mrs. George A. Hibbard, Francesca Rotoli, Charlotte Chambers, Douglas J. Wood, Wright Kramer, Edward Langford, John Meehan and William Lorenz. Matinees are given Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Donald Meek will head the new entertainers at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater next week, appearing in a rural comedy sketch as a rural constable. The Meistersingers enter upon their final week of concerts in "The Wild Woods," offering favorite and new selections from the long repertoire. Others are Foster and Lovett, singers; Human trio, cyclists; Golden and DeWinters in a ventriloquial act; McCullough, impersonator; Catherine Chaloner and company in a sketch; Carlson and Brown, dancers; the Balliots, athletes.

The "Quo Vadis" pictures continue at the Tremont theater. A reel of new pictures of local interest is a regular feature of the entertainment at the St. James and the Orpheum theaters.

CUSTOMS HOUSE FOR TORONTO TO COST \$2,000,000

OTTAWA, Ont.—The new Dominion government buildings and union passenger station to be built between Yonge and York streets, Toronto, are being planned. It is proposed to widen Front and Yonge streets to provide approach to the new customs and station buildings. The customs house and examining warehouse will occupy the block from Yonge to Bay streets, and the station will be built on the block between Bay and York. A large station distributing postoffice will be placed on the York street corner of the station block.

Yonge street, south of Front, will be widened to 100 feet and Front will be widened from 88 to 105 feet between Yonge and York. This means the removal of the present customs buildings. They will be replaced by a handsome seven-story building, the estimated cost of which will be between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. The union station, plans for which are being completed, will cost probably \$2,000,000.

PRINCETON HAS ITS CENTENARY

PRINCETON, N. J.—The borough of Princeton celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its incorporation Friday with exercises in front of old Nassau hall and fireworks in Brokaw field.

Col. David M. Flynn, chairman of the general committee, presented Bayard Stockton, a direct descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, as the presiding officer of the day. The Declaration of Independence was read by Major Gen. Alfred A. Woodhull, U. S. A., retired. The principal address of the afternoon was made by Prof. R. M. McElroy, Professor of American history in Princeton University. President Woodrow Wilson sent a letter of congratulation.

BOY TO GIRL WORLD ON DOLLAR

PHILADELPHIA—George Kearney, a 1913 graduate of the Central high school of this city, has sailed for Europe on a trip around the world in three months, which he proposes to make on a dollar. He is trying for a Harvard scholarship and in order to support himself in his first year at the university he proposes to earn enough money to pay expenses. He has obtained a position under the steward on the liner Dominion on the way over. He expects to earn most of his money by writing of his experiences abroad.

CHIEF ENGINEER APPOINTED
MONTREAL, Que.—Collingwood B. Brown's appointment to the position of chief engineer of the government railways in Canada is announced.

R. I. BOY SCOUTS FOUND LIBRARY BY OWN EFFORTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The first library founded by members of the Rhode Island Boy Scouts, for the exclusive use of members has been started at the Edgewood free public library on Norwood avenue. The members of the Third Cranston troop were the donors.

The members of the troop held an entertainment at their headquarters at the Norwood avenue grammar school to secure funds to buy the library. Enough money was secured to get 100 books.

Then the lads of the troop, under the direction of Scoutmaster Louis Webster, built a bookcase, following out the general design of the cases already in the library, secured a plate with the inscription: "Presented to the Edgewood Free Public Library by Third Cranston Troop, Rhode Island Boy Scouts," and then gave the outfit to the library.

The gift was made conditional upon the terms that only members of the third Cranston and first Pawtuxet troops could take the books home, but any of the boys in the neighborhood who use the library may read them there.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Boston representatives of the National Cash Register Company occupied special Pullman cars attached to the Boston & Albany road's Chicago express from South station at 10 o'clock this morning en route to Dayton.

On account of Medway's two hundredth anniversary celebration the New Haven road furnished extra equipment on all scheduled trains from South station today.

John Talbot, track supervisor terminal division Boston & Maine road, is installing Pennsylvania steel tie plates under electro-pneumatic switches in North station passenger yard.

The New Haven road will provide a 10-car, special train at Commonwealth dock, this afternoon to take care of western passengers arriving on the Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati.

The Boston & Maine railroad private car No. 990, occupied by Thomas T. Baldwin and party, was attached to the Fitzburg road's Bellows Falls express from North station at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon, en route to Fitzwilliam, N. H.

Frank O'Brien, crew dispatcher Boston & Albany road at South station, accompanied by Mrs. O'Brien, is spending his vacation visiting the principal cities on the Great Lakes.

The Boston & Albany road furnished special baggage cars at Beacon park last night to load racing shells belonging to the Harlem (N. Y.) Rowing Association.

Joseph Clark, formerly chief clerk to Superintendent John F. Piper, terminal division Boston & Maine road, is now in Passenger Trainmaster Foote's office at North station.

State of Maine Gettysburg Veterans, occupying a special train consisting of 14 Pullman sleepers, will pass through Boston over the Mellen lines tonight.

COLLEGE RAISES \$200,000
CHICAGO—Commencement exercises were held recently at Lake Forest College, 37 graduates receiving degrees. Dr. John Scholte Nollen, president of the college, announced that half of the new endowment fund of \$400,000 had been raised in the college year.

HOLTON Band Instruments

while not the most conspicuously advertised, are the choice of the best class of professional musicians. Sent on trial to intending purchasers. Literature on request.

FRANK HOLTON & CO., Chicago

AMUSEMENTS
Gloucester & "North Shore"
Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf, foot of State St., Elevated Station, Boston, weather right, Week Days 10 a.m., 2 P.M.; leave Gloucester 2:15 P.M. Sundays and Holidays leave Boston at 10:15 A.M.; leave Gloucester at 3:15 P.M.
50 CENTS EACH WAY
E. S. MERCHANT, Mgr. B. & G. S. S. Co.

National Highway System Planned

There are more than 2,000,000 miles of highways in the United States, according to a bulletin of the National Highways Association, which continues to say that of these miles not one truly can be called a national highway.

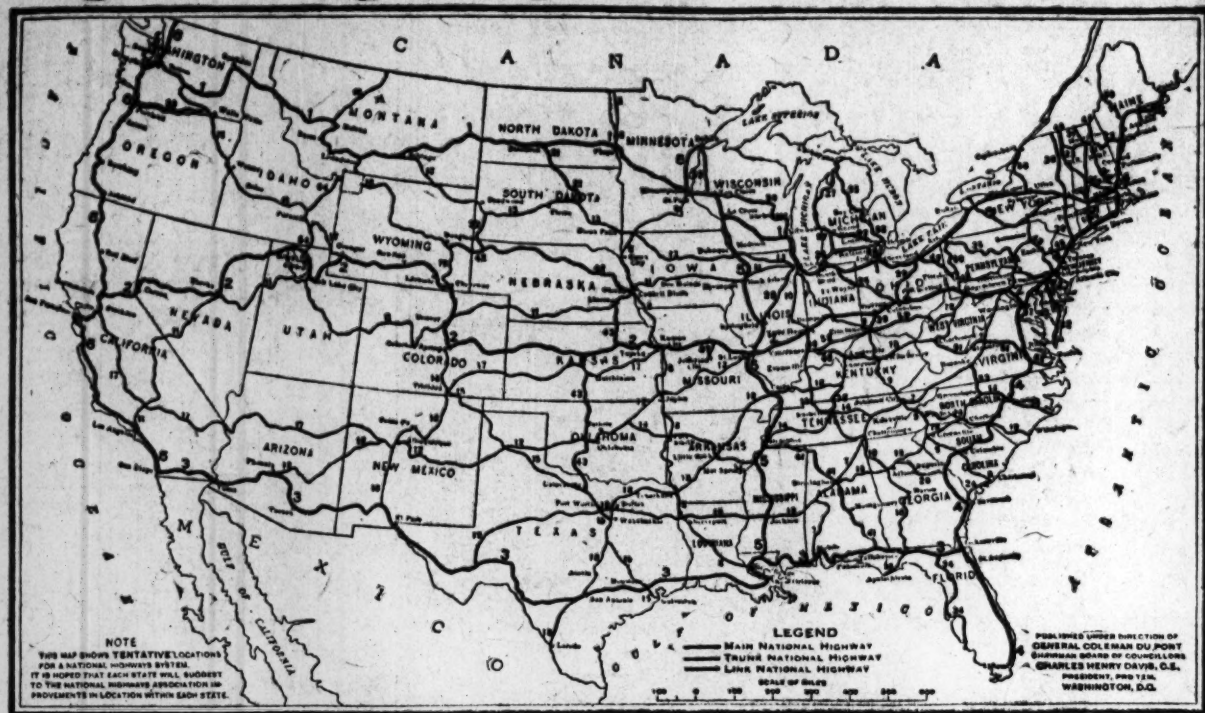
To propose the building of 50,000 miles of highways is but proposing to build a little more than two per cent of the total road mileage of this country. France has 40,000 miles of national roads or 10 per cent of the total mileage.

The National Highways Association was formed by men interested in the subject of good roads in general and national highways in particular. The association has worked out a tentative plan for a series of national highways, which cross and recross the United States, and designed to furnish the maximum of convenience and utility, while serving the largest possible proportion of the territory through which the highway passes. The highways have been located by experienced road engineers.

At the present time the association's engineers are correcting and coordinating the present scheme. Letters have been sent all over the country to various authorities asking for opinions.

It is the desire of the National Highways Association to emphasize the fact that these highways are proposed only that a start may be made in the endeavor to secure for this country the good road benefits it needs if its development is not to fall behind that of other nations.

The association wants, not state highways—with national aid or without it—but a broad and comprehensive system



GOVERNMENT ROADS AS PROPOSED FOR CONSTRUCTION BY THE NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ASSOCIATION

of national highways, built, owned and maintained by the national government, in the same way that the government of France builds, owns and maintains its national road system, the best in the world.

The highways proposed by the association are either the best present roadways from point to point, or, in the judgment of the engineers who evolved the system, the best possible roadway locations be-

tween point and point. They are not straight lines. They do not follow a ruler across the map, and incidentally go through mountains and across lakes with the certainty and ease that certain proposed roads have been made to appear to go.

But this system serves the entire country, centralizes where centralization is obviously necessary, touches every capital of every state as well as all large

and important cities and provides for a free and unrestricted intercommunication between all the states such as is impossible to obtain with straight east and west and north and south lines.

SUMMARY

Miles.	
Main Highways—East and West	11,275
Main Highways—North and South	5,925
Trunk Highways	23,300
Link Highways	10,825
Total	51,025

with \$2,726,500 for April, 1912. The April, 1913, total value of both automobiles and parts was \$3,469,891, while the total for the same month last year was \$2,726,500. Automobile tires jumped to \$305,362 last April, from \$194,132 in April, 1912.

The first automobile race meet of the New York Motor Dealers' Contest Association will be run Aug. 9. It was planned originally to race in July, but some of the leading drivers had engagements at Galveston, which made their competing at a local meet in July impossible. Therefore, it was decided to wait until all the good men could be got. The list of events and prizes will be announced soon.

Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, has approved the Jones bill, appropriating \$1,000,000 to pay the 50 per cent bonus on cash tax in second-class townships. The bill provides for the deficiency which has risen because of insufficient appropriations by the Legislature of 1911 and also for the road year ending the first Monday in December, 1912.

Entry blanks for the fourth annual Elgin road races, scheduled for Aug. 28-30, have been issued by the Chicago Automobile Club, providing for two races only, the 300 and under class for the Cobe cup the first day and the 450 and under for the Elgin National trophy the second day.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the American Road Builders Association, held in New York city recently, it was decided to accept the invitation of Philadelphia to hold its next annual convention in that city, Dec. 9 to 12. The sessions of the convention will be held in the first regiment armory.

Some time ago announcement was made that Secretary of the Interior Lane had thrown open Yellowstone National park to motor cars. Officials of the department say that is manifestly incorrect, as motor cars are not permitted in the park except on that part of the road from Bozeman, Mont., to Yellowstone, Mont.

The headquarters of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association are now located at 93 Massachusetts avenue. This location will be convenient for

visiting motorists who are members of the American Automobile Association, in obtaining information as to the touring routes in Massachusetts and the latest maps of routes and other information as to the condition of roads will be at hand for reference. Also information as to hotel accommodation will be cheerfully given.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

July 5	From 7:54 p. m. to 3:43 a. m.
July 6	From 7:54 p. m. to 3:44 a. m.
July 7	From 7:53 p. m. to 3:44 a. m.
July 8	From 7:53 p. m. to 3:45 a. m.
July 9	From 7:52 p. m. to 3:46 a. m.
July 10	From 7:52 p. m. to 3:47 a. m.
July 11	From 7:52 p. m. to 3:47 a. m.
July 12	From 7:51 p. m. to 3:48 a. m.

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MIDSUMMER GOOD ROADS CONGRESS CALLED

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—What is expected to be one of the largest good roads meetings ever held in Texas and one drawing its delegates from every portion of the state will be the midsummer good roads congress, which will be held in the city of Corpus Christi, July 10, 11 and 12, under the auspices of the Texas Good Roads Association.

In the call for this congress issued by John W. Warren, president, and Homer D. Wade, secretary of the Texas Good Roads Association, all citizens of the state are earnestly requested to aid in making this congress an epoch-making occasion for the cause of good roads in Texas.

The press, the railways, city and county officials, commercial, industrial and civic organizations, as well as all others in the state who are interested in the great question of the improvement of public highways of Texas are earnestly requested to lend their full cooperation to the Texas Good Roads Association in making this midsummer congress the greatest gathering of its kind that has ever been held in the state, and one that will give a great impetus to the improvement of the roads in Texas.

Mayors of cities, county judges, presidents of commercial clubs, highway leagues, women's clubs, farmers organizations of every kind, labor organizations, educational institutions and all other bodies interested in the development of Texas, are urged to appoint delegates to attend the congress.

The question of the improvement of the public highways is one in which the entire citizenship of Texas is interested. It involves the home; the education of the youth and the material prosperity of the commonwealth. For these and other reasons all of the organizations named, as well as all others that have for their aim the upbuilding of the state are expected to be interested in making this congress a great success.

Some important legislation with reference to the improvement of the public highways of Texas may be considered at the special session of the Thirty-third Legislature, and one of the aims of the midsummer good roads congress is to give expression as to the nature of legislation that will be of the greatest benefit to the people of Texas.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

July 7 the Aberdeen (S. Dak.) Motorcycle club will make a 180-mile tour of the Black Hills.

An addition of 20 new up-to-date motorcycles has just been made to the San Francisco, Cal., police department.

A motorcycle squad was one of the leading features of a parade in which 12,000 employees of New York city recently participated.

A number of motorcyclists of eastern Washington expect to make the trip through the Cascade mountains to Seattle at the time of the Golden Potlatch.

In the two years of its existence the Indianapolis (Ind.) Motorcycle Club has outgrown its present quarters, and is considering the erection of a country club house.

It is reported that about 300 motorcyclists will ride their machines from New York to Denver to attend the F. A. M. convention, July 23-26.

The membership of the F. A. M. has reached the 23,000 mark, a membership card of that number having been issued to A. J. Fenner of Geneva, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY OF 1909 SHOWED BIG INCREASE

WASHINGTON—Some idea of the rapid growth of the automobile industry in the United States up to 1909 is to be obtained from a review of statistics which have been compiled by the bureau of the census, department of commerce, under the direction of W. M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures and which will appear in the form of a bulletin shortly.

The statistics cover the operations of two classes of establishments: Those which manufactured complete automobiles as their product of chief value, and those in which the greater part of the value of products represented automobile bodies and parts. Of the 743 establishments engaged in the manufacture of automobiles, including bodies and parts, in 1909, only 265 manufactured complete automobiles as their product of chief value, but these establishments employed more than two thirds of the average number of wage earners engaged in the entire industry.

The value of products in the year 1909 for the two branches of the industry was \$193,823,108 of products reported by the establishments engaged principally in the manufacture of automobiles, and \$55,378,967 by establishments manufacturing principally automobile bodies and parts.

Of the 126,593 automobiles turned out by establishments of the industry in 1909, all but 23 were made in establishments reporting complete automobiles as the product of chief value. In addition to the automobiles manufactured by establishments assigned to this industry, 694 automobiles were reported by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products.

Michigan was the leading state in the industry, holding first rank at the censuses of 1909 and 1904 in respect to the average number of wage earners employed, the value of products, and the value added by manufacture. In 1909 the factories in Michigan reported 33.6 per cent of the average number of wage earners employed in the industry, 38.8 per cent of the value of products, and 36.4 per cent of the value added by manufacture.

The total number of persons engaged in the industry in 1909 was 85,359, of whom 75,721, were wage earners, 2564 proprietors and officials, and 7074 clerks—a class which also includes other subordinate salaried employees. Of the persons engaged in the industry in 1909, 82,918 were males and 2411 were females. The average number of children under 16 years of age employed as wage earners in the industry in 1909 was 162, of whom 159 were males and three were females.

In both 1909 and 1904 more than five eighths of the total number of establishments were under corporate ownership, the percentage being slightly higher in 1909 than in 1904. Of the 743 establishments reported as engaged in the industry in 1909, 56 had products valued at more than \$1,000,000 each. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 10 out of 178 establishments. Of the automobiles turned out by establishments engaged in the industry in 1909, 95.1 per cent were gasoline vehicles, the proportion being considerably larger than in 1904. The number of gasoline automobiles made in 1909 was more than six times as great as the number made in 1904. Steam and electric vehicles gained in number at a much less rapid

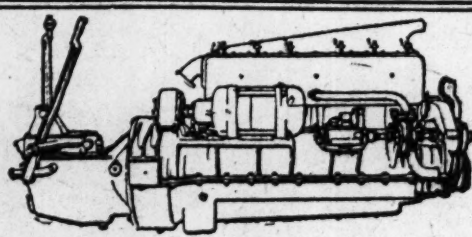
AUTOMOBILE NOTES

H. Leslie Smith, secretary of the Iowa Automobile Association, has resigned his position, to take effect as soon as a successor is elected. Secretary L. G. DeArmand of the Davenport Automobile Club is being mentioned for the place.

The Automobile Club of Jefferson county met recently in annual meeting in Steubenville, O., and officers for the coming year were elected, as follows: R. M. Francey, president; Roy McClure, secretary; A. G. Lee, Everett Ferguson, Michael Gallagher and Chalmers Clarke, members of the board of governors.

Members of the Aurora Automobile Club of Aurora, Ill., have made arrangements for a series of endurance runs each month during the remainder of the summer. One day will be required for the round trip.

March automobile exports remained stationary, April figures show only a slight loss. During last April the total value of automobiles and parts exported was \$3,469,891, as contrasted with \$3,514,210 during the previous month, and



Motor, Clutch,
Transmission and
Electric System—

Are One Efficient Unit in the

Inter-State Six

The Inter-State Power Plant is the result of sound and sane manufacturing over a period of years.

The six cylinder long stroke motor; the multiple disc clutch; the dependable electric system; the efficient transmission; are each a pronounced success.

Assembled into a unit they represent the product of the greatest skill and experience in the field of motor building.

6 Cylinder—45 H. P. 132-Inch Wheel
Base—Electrically Started and Lighted **\$2750**

INTER-STATE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
New England Branch, 188 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

Built by THE INTER-STATE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, Muncie, Ind.

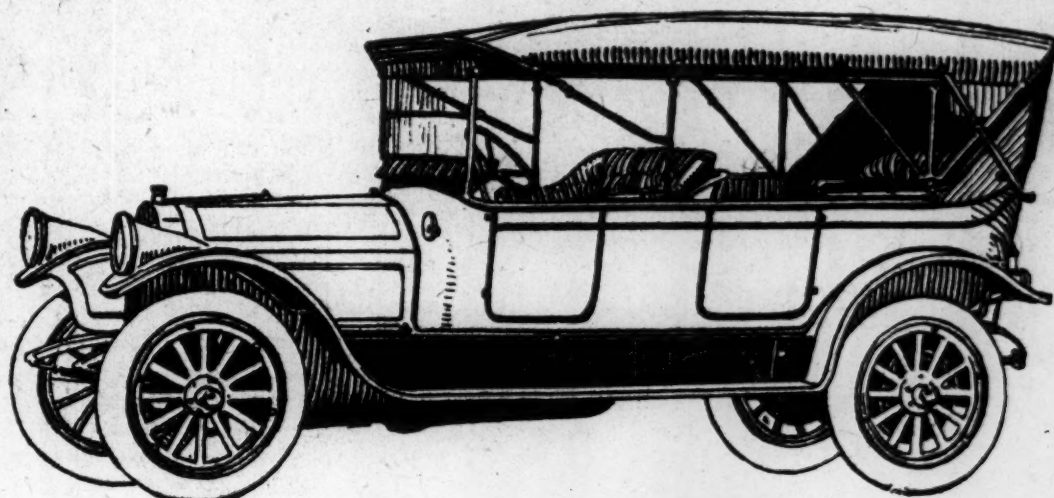
After the Car Is Chosen

The Question of Supplies
Here we can be of great service to you
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Frames and Crank Shafts Straightened
All kinds of gears made and old ones REBUILT
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BEACON AUTO MACHINE CO.
Tel. 2640 Box. 61 Hampshire St., Boston

1913-1914 Announcement

Pierce-Arrow Automobiles



Conservative originality and evolution have been the watchwords of PIERCE-ARROW body designers from the first to the latest, and most distinctive example of luxurious and comfortable individuality—**MODEL 48-B 2.**

After much study and experiment the PIERCE-ARROW Company has in its latest models adopted a new location for the electric head lamps. These are now placed on the front mudguards in such a manner as to give a much wider diffusion of light, particularly on short curves, a greater illuminated distance, on account of increased height from the road, and a marked improvement over the tendency to distort and exaggerate road inequalities when the lamps are close to the road.

The new location of the lamps also gives added efficiency to the radiator, which is now directly exposed to the free rush of air.

The latest PIERCE-ARROW creation is a car of safety and smoothly applied power, a car in fact of maximum dependability, comfort and convenience for both passengers and drivers, a car of complete satisfying beauty, so constructed that all these attributes shall be permanent and endure.

On Exhibition and Ready for Demonstration Now

J. W. Maguire Company

Pierce-Arrow Motor Cars and Trucks

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741-743-745 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Distributors for Eastern Massachusetts and Worcester County

Walpole "NO STONE BRUISE" Tires

WHY "NO STONE BRUISE"?

We give you a tire that is proof against stone bruise.

We give you a tire that is capable of increased mileage—more service.

You probably know that stone bruises are responsible for a large percentage of blowouts—they cut down the life of every ordinary tire to a great extent.

WALPOLE TIRES are protected against stone bruise by extra heavy side walls of resilient rubber. They not only have a thick, tough tread, but on the sides, where ordinary tires do not protect the fabrics, Walpole Tires have a cushion that takes up the impact—all blows.

Walpole Tires are an investment in service, in mileage and in tire satisfaction. Let us put before you facts and figures on WALPOLE SERVICE. You will find them profitable.

Walpole Tire & Rubber Co.

757 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

The Monitor goes into the home because it is a daily paper that rightly belongs in the home.

RATIFICATION OF CANADA FISHING TREATY IS URGED

Though Agreement Between the U. S. and Border Country Was Made Five Years Ago It Has Never Been Ratified

CONGRESS MAY ACT

WASHINGTON—Renewed efforts to secure legislation, giving effect to the provisions of the treaty dealing with fisheries in United States and Canadian waters, are to be made at this session of Congress.

Several members of Congress have been spurred to action by strong intimations from Canada that she will cease to enforce the regulations adopted by that government as a result of the treaty, unless the United States adopts similar regulations and begins enforcement to make the legislation effective.

State department officials are familiar with the attitude of Canada, and they are cooperating with the members of Congress who propose to take the lead in advocating legislation.

Although the fisheries treaty for the regulation of commercial fishing in the international waters of Canada and the United States was ratified more than five years ago, this government has never provided the legislation necessary to make the regulations effective.

Canada, on the contrary, adopted the regulations recommended by commissioners of the two countries, and has been enforcing them in fisheries on her side of the boundary. This action was taken with the expectation that the United States government would act shortly, but in view of the disposition to delay the needed legislation indefinitely, Canada has seen fit to give the state department "unofficial" notice of her plans.

It is known that Canada will never accept the regulations proposed by the Senate in the bill as it passed that body. The bill was emasculated in the Senate and was not in accord with the recommendations made by the commissioners who prepared the agreement between the two countries. After the Senate made the vital changes, Dr. David Starr Jordan, who represented the United States in the negotiations, resigned and Job Hedges was appointed his successor. He has since resigned.

Perhaps the entering wedge, which split the recommendations of the joint commission wide open and has resulted in the failure of the United States to carry out its part of the contract, was the showing made by a number of fishermen from Saginaw bay. They asserted that the size of the mesh of nets provided was too large, and that the herring in Saginaw bay would go through. They brought some herring here and some nets to give a practical exhibition. The Saginaw bay fishermen were the only representatives heard, but Saginaw bay was not the only water exempted from convention territory. The Senate by its measure proposed to exempt all of Lake Michigan and Puget sound.

Officials of the United States government have reason to believe that Canada will not object to the exemption of Saginaw bay, because Georgian bay on the Canadian side is exempted from convention territory. Canada does object to the exemption of Lake Michigan and Puget sound, however.

Congressman Clarence Miller of Duluth is one of those who proposes to revive the talk for legislation at this session of Congress. He will attempt to secure the passage of a bill, which is more in accord with the recommendations of the commissioners.

According to the bureau of fisheries, the present situation is one that is working destruction to commercial fishing on the Great lakes. The failure to have uniform regulations results in conflicting rules. For example, the fisheries of Lake Erie are under five different regulations—those of four states and the regulations of Canada.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM LEADS

PHILADELPHIA—With a lead of 150 runs the second day's play in the cricket match between the Australian and United States and Canadian eleven on the crease of the Germantown Cricket Club is being contested today. The first day's play took place Friday. The Australians went to bat first and scored 233 runs in spite of the fast fielding of their opponents. The entire side of the United States and Canada was retired in its first innings for only 90 runs, while the Australians scored seven runs, without the loss of a wicket, in the last five minutes of the play. The visiting players on the United States-Canadian side were unable to do anything with the bowling of the Australians. F. C. Goodman, the Montreal star, was bowled by Mailey before he had secured a run, while H. S. Reid and P. E. Henderson, the Toronto players, were only able to score two each. A. A. Hoskings, the New York representative, played very cautiously, and was not out for a total of eight runs.

ELMER WINS ARCHERY TITLE

WAYNE, Penn.—Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne won the Eastern Association Archery championship Friday, with a score of 1024. His nearest competitor was A. C. Hale of Washington, who scored 896. Hale won a consolation prize by this showing.

Fall River Line TO New York

Steamers

Commonwealth and Priscilla

The charm of this trip lies in its variety and picturesqueness. You dine as luxuriously as in the best hotel, listen to a delightful concert, enjoy a comfortable night's rest and arrive ON TIME, to begin your day's business.

Lv. Boston (South Station) Daily 6:00 P. M.
Fall River - - - - - 7:40 P. M.
Due New York (Pier 14, N. R.) 7:00 A. M.

FARE \$4.00

\$1.00 and \$2.00 outside staterooms. Inside staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

Tickets, staterooms and information at City Ticket Office, corner Washington and Court Streets, Back Bay and South Stations, Boston.

New England Steamship Co

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

HANOVER

Hanover's share of the state tax this year will be \$3600, an increase over that of last year.

The postoffice at Hanover Four Corners has been raised to the first class. The salary of the postmaster has been increased from \$1000 to \$1100.

BRIDGEWATER

The citizens of Bridgewater held a celebration of the Fourth of July yesterday. In the morning there was a civic parade, which was followed by athletic sports. In the afternoon there was a band concert and in the evening a display of fireworks.

Miss Emily Kendrigan, who graduated from the state normal school last month, has been elected a teacher in the Plymouth public schools.

WHITMAN

The annual outing of the Capt. John Pulling Chapter, D. A. R., will be held next Wednesday at Furnace pond when the chapter will be the guests of Mrs. Henry W. Chandler.

A meeting of the committee in charge of the fund for the erection of the new old ladies home will be held Monday evening.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The members of the Nunckasset Canoe Club held a water carnival at their clubhouse and on Town river yesterday.

The Howard Seminary has closed for the summer. During the vacation there will be a number of improvements to the buildings.

NORWELL

Mrs. Jennie W. Torrey, Mrs. Lena S. Vining and Mrs. Ada Hackett have been appointed as aides on the staff of the president of the Massachusetts W. R. C.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

Work is progressing on the new station for the New Haven railroad.

Former Congressman and Mrs. R. O. Harris entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wheeler of New York over the holiday.

STONEHAM

The public library trustees have decided to close the library on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, until Sept. 8.

Beginning tomorrow, the Congregational and Methodist churches will hold union services on Sunday mornings and Wednesday evenings during July and August.

READING

The Congregational Baptist and Methodist churches will have their annual union services in July and August, beginning tomorrow, and this year the Christian Union church has been invited to participate.

LEXINGTON

Union vacation services of the Hancock Congregational, the First Parish Unitarian and the Lexington First Baptist churches commence tomorrow morning and will continue through August. The Rev. George Edward Martin, D. D., will preach at the opening service, which is to take place in the Unitarian church at 10:30 o'clock.

The Lexington Minute Men, under the command of Maj. Alfred Pierce and Capt. George F. Reed, adjutant, are planning to organize a company in Cambridge.

SUDBURY

The Rev. Thomas Dean Scott, a native of Costa Rica and under appointment as professor of English in Limon College, Limon, Costa Rica, is to preach at the Methodist Episcopal church Sunday.

MAYNARD

Miss Ruth Walcott, instructor in the Maynard high school, has resigned to accept a similar position in the Beverly high school.

BEDFORD

Joseph H. Williams, chairman; Nathan H. Daniels, Jr., clerk; George R. Blinn, John L. Jewett, Dr. Ross K. Whiton and Sherman G. Rich have been named as the outlook committee for the Bedford Civic Club next year.

WAKEFIELD

New officers have been elected by Wap-patuck tribe, Red Men, as follows: Sachem, William B. Colpitts; prophet, O. S. C. Teague; senior sagamore, Edward W. Wilder; junior sagamore, W. B. Widfeldt; braves, Randall T. Anderson, Harvey D. Cann, Charles Saunders, Charles Goodwin; warriors, K. A. Widfeldt, Frank Stoddard, Edgar Holland, Shirley A. Dimick; sannah, Frank Spurr; second sannah, Louis Harris; guard of forest, Frank Martin; guard of wigwam, Warren I. Page.

Popularity of the bathhouse at Quannapowitt lake increases and the park commissioners report that an average of 500 days daily are taking advantage of it.

WEBSTER

James L. Barnes of Leonard Barnes & Sons, has received a contract for the painting and interior decoration of the new postoffice. The general color plan to be followed is old ivory, trimmed with light buff, with cream ceilings. It will be daubed in buff also.

Clerks in Webster stores have received notice that the half holiday Wednesday afternoon will commence July 9, continuing through July and August.

Perry yarn mills at the North village, employing over 150 persons and having a weekly payroll of more than \$2000, have announced that unless means can be found to enlarge their plant, or a suitable site, the factory will be moved from here.

PARQUETTE WINS THE MOST POINTS

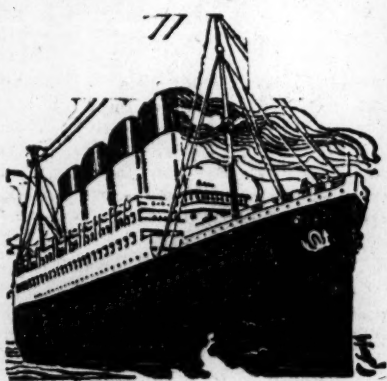
Despite the fact that most of the local star athletes were in Chicago to compete in the junior and senior A. U. championships, the annual track and field meet of the city of Boston on Boston Common Friday afternoon proved to be a great success. The absence of the star men tended to give the lesser lights a better chance to show their abilities.

E. R. Parquette of the North Dorchester A. A. was the individual star of the meet, winning the running broad jump and finishing second in the 100-yard dash.

FINAL CANOE TRIAL TODAY

NEW YORK—The final elimination race for the honor of defending the international sailing canoe trophy against the challenge of R. B. Britton will be held in Gravesend bay this afternoon. James F. Newman of Boston led the sail canoe fleet in the second elimination trial Friday. Newman's elapsed time for the six-mile course in a light wind and smooth water was 1h 32m 35s, as

THE WHITE STAR LINE'S New "OLYMPIC"



LONDON—PARIS

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

Aug. 2 10:00 A. M. Aug. 23
Sept. 13 Oct. 4

WHITE STAR LINE

Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool

ONE CLASS CABIN (II) SERVICE

\$52.50 AND UPWARDS according to steamer

OLYMPIC, July 15, 8 A. M.; Aug. 12, Sept. 9

ARABIC, July 25, 5 P. M.; Aug. 20, Sept. 23

Boston—Azoires—Mediterranean

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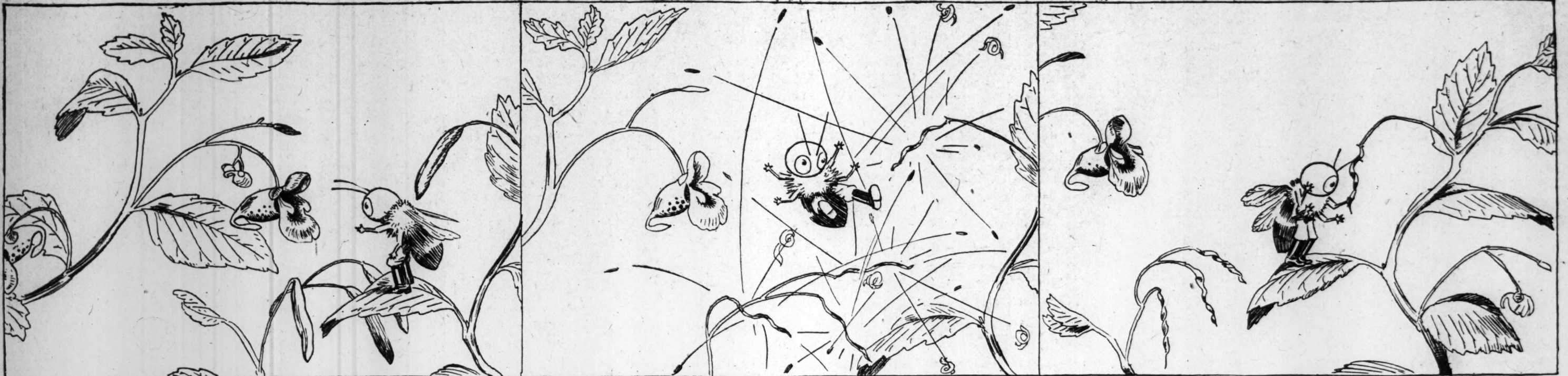
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THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Here's a golden helmet
Hanging on a limb,
Buzz thinks it is well met—
Just the size for him.

Lifts his hand to get it off
Pop-pop-pop, O my!!!
Seems that he has set it off—
Shooting him sky high!

Plant for making fireworks—
Crackers—starry rain?
Says Buzz, "Tho' I admire works,
This Fourth is not sane!"

But when the thing was quiet
Buzz the Bold investigated,
Saw what made the riot
And so rudely castigated.

For the seed pods furry
Very "touchy" are,
Bursting in a hurry,
Scatter seeds afar.

Each pod has five springs there—
To snap when they are grown;
—See the tiny things there?
So the seeds are sown.



A vegetable torpedo—
Only green and yellow;
"Who would think it's seed O?"
Laughs the merry fellow.

Summons May and Busy,
Says "Let's make a pile!"
Full of chuckles is he,
Scarce can hide a smile.

"Now be very careful,
Handle them like glass";
This from Buzz, the dare-dull,
Astonishes the lass.

"Pile them without bumping!"
The heap quite safely grows,
Till Hop comes by a-jumping,
Headless where he goes.

Landing with a splutter
He sets them off together;
His thoughts he cannot utter—
Which or what or whether.

Thinks the thing a cruel weed!
Till it's all explained;
Now he knows why jewel weed
"Touch-me-not" is named.

USE OF NICKEL IN COINS
OF SEVERAL COUNTRIES

THE bright, silvery-white metal which meets the eye at every turn in nickel-plated articles is more generally utilized in the minor coins of the world than is perhaps usually realized. The "nickel" 5-cent piece of the United States, continually paid for small necessities and luxuries, was first issued in 1866, and tens of millions have been turned out every year from the mint, about \$36,000,000 worth up to June, 1912.

Many countries now use exactly the same alloy—25 per cent nickel, 75 per cent copper—in certain of their minor coins. Although the red metal is in so much larger proportion, the color of the nickel predominates, owing to the remarkable persistence of nickel in carrying its own properties and qualities into the alloys into which it enters.

The bright metal gives diversity from the bronze or copper pieces and allows for a new series in small coins of value exceeding the very lowest denominations. Such are the 5-sen piece of Japan, value about 2½ cents of United

States money; the 400-reis piece of Brazil, value about 2 cents and 2 mills; the 1-centimo piece of Costa Rica, value less than 4 mills.

Confusion with silver coins is avoided by distinctive design, by using scalloped or wavy edges or even by mitting them with a hole through the center following the Chinese custom.

All of these coins are of the 25-per cent nickel alloy; but within the last few decades several nations have adopted pure nickel for certain coins. Switzerland was the first country to do so, in issuing 20-centime pieces (value 4 cents in United States money) in 1883. Austria-Hungary, Italy, France, Mexico, Germany, and Japan followed. The greater hardness of the unalloyed metal gives unexcelled wear; the sharp impression lasts longer. The coins are very attractive in appearance, and keep their bright, new-minted look, and their white color in comparison with which one of the United States "nickels" shows a yellowish tinge. The scrap value of coins taken out of circulation is high—pure nickel is always in good demand.

WHY?

WHY has a big ship three keels? All big warships and many large merchant vessels have, in addition to the ordinary keel at the bottom of the ship, two other keels, one on each side below the water line, which are known as bilge keels. They are fitted in order to reduce the rolling of the vessel, and their success in this is remarkable, says the Children's Magazine.

Bilge keels add greatly to the comfort of passengers traveling by the large ocean-going liners, but they are of the greatest importance to warships, as, owing to the reducing of the rolling, much more accurate gun firing can be achieved. The bilge keels are sometimes three or 3½ feet in width, and vary in length from one-third of the vessel's length to nearly its total length. It was at first thought that bilge keels would reduce the speed of vessels, but this is now proved not to be the case.

JOHNNY'S GARDEN

I'm going to have a garden, yes; but you need not suppose That in it will be planted a tulip or a rose,
For I am going to purchase the plants that I like best,
And here's a list of some of them—I've not thought up the rest.
I'm very fond of oyster stew, and oysters broiled or fried,
And so I'll have an oyster-plant, to keep me well supplied.
And as I just love omelets,—and sometimes hens won't lay,—
A thrifty egg-plant I'll set out, and pick the eggs each day.
Then I am very fond of pie,—and they're kept out of reach,—
So I'll have three large pie-plants, apple and mince and peach. . .
Another plant I want to buy,—I've never seen it yet,—
But seems to me it would be wise some candytuft to get.
And so, you see, I've thought up all the things that I like best;
And, as I said, I haven't yet decided on the rest.
—Carolyn Wells, in Youths Companion.

is inquisitive too, and is apt to fly into any dark hole that he finds.—Harpers Young People.

BOY RECEIVES MEDALS
FOR DISCOVERING COMETS

IN THE dark of the great Yerkes Observatory, one morning Prof. E. E. Barnard was developing some plates of the heavens that he had exposed on the previous Saturday night. As the sensitive coating on one of the plates grew dusky under the action of the developer, he held the glass to the light and scanned it critically. A hazy patch caught his eye. Here was something unexpected. He knew at once that it must be a comet. Impatiently he completed the developing and fixing; then hastened up-stairs to telegraph his find to Harvard Observatory. If his telegram reached that clearing house of astronomical news ahead of any other, he would receive the credit for the discovery and the comet would thenceforth be known as "Barnard's comet." But a great disappointment awaited him. There on his desk lay a telegram from Harvard, announcing that a comet had been found by Mellish in such and such a position, giving the identical astronomical latitude and longitude of the object he himself had discovered.

Only 20 miles away he lived, on a farm at Cottage Grove, Wis.—a mere boy, with a telescope built by his own hands; but he had managed to get ahead of the renowned professor with the finest astronomical equipment in the world. On the very same night that the comet made its imprint on the photographic plate young Mellish discovered it with his crude instrument and rushed with the news to his friend Prof. G. C. Comstock of the Washburn Observatory, Madison, Wis., who confirmed the discovery and telegraphed the news to Harvard. Thus young Mellish won the race and leaped into fame, while Professor Barnard lingered to observe the day of rest.

Before the year was up Mellish located another comet. Two bronze medals came to him from the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, while the Astronomical Society of Mexico awarded him a gold medal for the unusual feat of discovering two comets in a single year.—Advance.

DOLL MADE INTO
LITTLE MILKMAID

Get a doll about five inches tall, crochet needle, thimble, two spools of thread, needles and pins and a small piece of cambric for the dress and white cloth for apron.

Cut of heavy pasteboard two round pieces, each three inches in diameter. Cover with the cloth and sew together around the edge.

Of the same cloth make a skirt which must measure around the bottom the same as the edge of the pasteboard. Sew the skirt all around the pasteboard and gather at the top to fit the waist of the doll, which is now put inside the skirt. The skirt must be just the right length for the doll to stand on the board.

It would be well to put some glue on the soles of the doll's feet and let it dry before finishing. A little stuffing of wool around the doll's legs would make it firmer.

Make a waist also of the cloth. Now of the pasteboard cut a round piece 1½ or two inches in diameter for her hat. Make a hole in the center through which

put the thimble for the crown. Tie it on her head.

Of white cloth or flannel make an apron for a needle book, putting on a few needles. Tie the crochet needle to her shoulders for a yoke and hang the spools from each end with a piece of string. These represent pails of milk. Stick pins around the edge of the skirt and hat.—Montreal Star.

NATURAL BRIDGE

A remarkable natural bridge in the Philippines, recently discovered by Paul R. Fanning, is described in the Philippine Journal of Science. Although only about 30 miles south of Manila, it is believed never to have been visited before by white men, and it is the first large natural bridge reported in the Philippines. It is on the Lucubuhim stream, a couple of miles west of Silang. The stream runs through a canon, and the space beneath the bridge forms a tunnel about 35 feet broad and some 250 feet long. The floor of the bridge, now about 130 feet above the stream, bears evidence of having once been the bed of the latter.

BENEFITS DERIVED FROM
BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

ONE of the most hopeful movements for the improvement of country life that has arisen during the last few years is the organization of boys' and girls' clubs, writes Henry S. Curtis in the Journal of Education. I regard these clubs as very hopeful for three reasons, all of which seem to me worthy of consideration.

First they are giving the boys and girls who take part a very valuable social opportunity. A corn club merely as a club is worth while, if its only purpose were sociability and the discussion of problems and the learning to cooperate. It is to be expected that the boys who have worked together in the corn and other clubs will be the staunch members of the grange and other farmers' organizations later, that they will make possible the type of rural cooperation which the times so insistently demand.

Second, the rural school has in the past been in no way adapted to the country. It was simply a theme school

as well fitted for a manufacturing or mining town or a great city as the farm. These boys' and girls' clubs are actually doing what the rural school has failed to do, they are giving the children of the farm a real education in rural life and its problems. The education that they are giving is not only more practical than the education of the rural school, but it is ultimately much more educative as well, as it is not teaching things that will be soon forgotten, but things that will be remembered and grow and develop all through the life.

The final reason that I would give for thinking these clubs very important is a corollary of the second, that they are making country life more interesting to children, and thus are preventing an undue migration to the city.

These clubs are now organized in nearly every state of the union. It is estimated that there are now about 300,000 members in the country and that there will probably be 400,000 or 500,000 next year.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

BUILDING THE COUNCIL FIRE

MAKE as many paper slips as there will be boys playing the game. Letter one slip the Fire Maker and all the rest either Good Wood or Pine Knots, but there should be three times as many Good Wood slips as there are Pine Knots.

The papers are all put in a hat and each boy chooses one and then takes his seat on the edge of the room—all except the boy who has drawn the Fire Maker's slip. He stands in the center of the room ready to build his fires. He calls the boys to him, three or four at a time and places them in groups that represent bundles of wood. Then he begins to bind his bundles of wood and the fun commences.

The Fire Maker walks slowly around the first group of boys, making motions with his hands as if he were binding fagots. As soon as his arms drop, though, the boys in this group take to their heels, those who draw Good Wood slips going to their seats,

and those who draw Pine Knot slips chasing the Fire Maker. The Pine Knot boys try to touch the Fire Maker and tag him before he reaches his next bundle of wood. If he gets to this second group of boys and begins going again through the motions of fagot tying he is safe, but if, before reaching them, he is tagged, the Pine Knot who tagged him takes his place and plays Fire Maker, while the former Fire Maker must sit down with the Good Wood boys. The game ends when all the bundles of wood have been used up, when the slips may be put back into the cap, mixed up and drawn over again.—Delineator.

CROW RACE

The children start at a line. Each stoops and clasps his hands about his ankles. In this position they start at a signal and may either hop or walk, but must not cross the finish line. Any one who crosses the hands from the ankles is out.—School Education.

INVITED TO STAY
AND HAVE A BITE

Little Marion was about to make her first call unattended by a member of the family. She was to stay a half hour, inspect a wonderful new doll belonging to a small friend, and return home.

"Now, Marion," was her mother's parting admonition, "Mrs. Rogers may ask you to stay and dine with them. If she does, you must say, 'No, thank you, Mrs. Rogers; I have already dined.'"

"I'll remember, mamma," answered Marion, and trotted off.

The visit finished, the little girl donned her hat and started for the door.

"Oh, Marion," said her hostess, overtaking her in the hall, "won't you stay and have a bite with us?"

This was an unexpected form, and for a second the child hesitated; then she rose to the occasion.

"No, thank you, Mrs. Rogers," she answered quickly; "I have already bitten."

—Western Christian Advocate.

INDIGO BIRD IS
VERY INQUISITIVE

The indigo-bird is about the size of a German canary, and of a deep blue all over, with a metallic luster in certain lights that adds much to his beauty. A graceful little fellow inhabiting a lightly wooded country, where he pours forth his melody from the top of some high tree to his nesting mate below.

His song, though not very powerful, is extremely sweet, and combined with his rich plumage makes him a desirable cage bird. Large numbers are shipped to Europe every year, showing that he is appreciated there. He is not hard to tame, and should be fed, as a regular thing, on canary-seed—now and then a little green food; while in his estimation no kinds of insects come amiss.

If given the freedom of the room for a flight he is very happy, and will catch flies in a rapid way. Very graceful when flying, the indigo bird will dart from one side of the room to the other, stopping instantly, and hovering on the wing for a moment, like the humming bird. He

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

LEARN TO SWIM BEFORE TRYING TO ROW A CANOE

A CANOE is of little value to its owner until it has been mastered, writes Elmer Russell Gregor in the American Boy. As a preliminary, the young canoeist should learn to swim before he attempts to occupy and guide his frail and uncertain little craft. Then, when he is thoroughly at home in the water, and not before, he may venture forth with his canoe.

The canoe has a deplorable habit of ridding itself of its burden. The canoeist must forestall this by giving much attention to balance. The load should be evenly distributed so that the canoe will ride the water on an even keel. When properly loaded, it is remarkable what a weight such a small craft will carry. The heaviest part of the load should be stowed in about the middle of the canoe, and a few of the lighter things placed halfway between that point and the bow. Then, when the paddler is seated in the stern, the canoe should float on a level keel. If it lists to either side, go ashore at once and rearrange the load. Do this as often as necessary, it will be time well spent and may save a troublesome upset before the journey is done.

The weight to be carried with safety will vary under different conditions of wind and water and will depend, too, on the size and style of the individual canoe. Never load so heavy that you have not sufficient freeboard to weather a stretch of rough water, or a sudden blow. An 18-foot cruising canoe of about 83 inches beam will carry from five to 700 pounds with safety; any addition to the latter weight will of course depend entirely on the skill displayed in loading and the experience of the paddler. Remember that a light canoe is risky and an overloaded one to be avoided.

There are two general types of canvas canoes. We will eliminate those "tenderfoot" crafts of highly polished wood which are fit only for mill ponds, satin cushions, double end paddles and "fair weather" canoeism. The canoe of the real woodsman is the canvas craft in general use on wilderness lakes and rivers. In the far north they still use a few primitive birch barks, but the white man has found them inferior for hard usage, to the more modern canvas covered canoes. The two types referred to are similar in shape but of different widths. The narrower one is more speedy and a bit more unsteady; while the wider type is somewhat slower in its progress but a safer load carrier and therefore better for cruising. An 18-foot canoe of 33 inches beam is a good model for all around work. Many experienced canoeists prefer a longer and wider canoe and are willing to put up with the disadvantage of added weight on the portages. Canoes are measured "overall," that is on the side, along the top strip, from end to end.

Once the canoe is in the water, it naturally follows that the first thing to do is to enter it. But this, to the novice, is no easy task and, unless he is careful and goes at it in the proper manner, he will probably have his first spill right then and there. There are many wrong ways and only one right way to enter a canoe. Place one foot squarely in the center at whatever place you desire to sit or kneel. Then stoop, while the other foot is still on shore, and grasp the sides of the canoe firmly. Put your weight equally on your arms, so that the canoe is held on an even keel, and carefully lift the other foot in. Kneel or sit down.

Never try to jump into a canoe from a height. Never step in without grasping the sides. Never change position in deep or swift water, but if you must, crawl along on your knees and keep tight hold of the sides. Expert canoeists stand upright and do all sorts of fancy "stunts," but for the novice caution will prove to be the better part of valor.

Having entered it, see that the canoe is properly balanced before you start from shore. If the canoeist is the sole

occupant he should kneel on a coat, or a cushion, with his hips against the second brace. Do not sit on these braces. If he has a passenger, the paddler should sit in the stern and place his passenger on a small canoe chair, halfway between the first brace and the point of the bow. Most canoes are provided with a bow seat, which should be removed to avoid accident. Have the weight in a canoe as low as possible and the latter will ride steadily. A load high up above the sides will make the craft top heavy and easy to capsize.

When the canoe is properly "trimmed," it may be propelled on its course. Two paddles should always be carried, a five foot bow paddle, to be used by a second paddler, or in an emergency, and a stern paddle seven or eight inches longer. Grasp the paddle with the left hand at the top and the right hand within a half inch of the blade. Put the paddle into the water with its edge at right angles to the paddler. Pull backward with the right hand, push forward with the left and bring the blade from the water when the right hand is about on a line with the right shoulder. In removing the paddle from the water, twist the right wrist to the right and at the same time push outward with the paddle by lowering the left hand and "rolling" the paddle to the front. This will hold the canoe on its course without changing the paddle from side to side. It is quite a simple trick and one that may soon be acquired by practice.

It is quite another trick to lift and carry a canoe. The average canvas canoe weighs from 65 to 80 pounds, and unless the canoeist learns to handle it properly, he may find it something of an effort to swing it to his shoulders and walk away with it. A canoe yoke will make the task easier. Such a yoke can be bought at any sporting goods store. But most woodsman do not use a yoke; they make use of the paddles for the same purpose. These are lashed from brace to brace, lengthwise of the canoe, and far enough apart to allow plenty of head room between them. A coat or a pad can be used to protect the carrier's shoulders. Having lashed the paddles, lean over and grasp the forward brace with the hands, the left one near the far gunwale, the right one close to the side nearest the body. Then lift the canoe, on a slant, to the height of the waist and raise the left knee to assist in swinging it above the head, where it should be turned bottom up. Next get beneath the paddles so that one rests on each shoulder and, when the burden is nicely balanced, proceed to carry it over the portage.

Two boys can easily lift and carry a canoe in the following manner: One at each end, they should stoop over and grasp the gunwales, the near one with the right hand, the far one with the left hand. Next they should lift the canoe, bottom up, over their heads. The boy in front should have a yoke, or he can use the paddles as already explained; his companion in the rear can brace his shoulders against the stern seat.

WITHOUT NAILS

A village in which all the houses have been constructed without nails, and with little or no hardware of any other character, is a novelty to be found in the province of Alberta, Can. This village was built by Ruthenian immigrants, who brought with them the peculiar building methods of their native country. The houses are built of logs, with thatched pitch roofs. Even the doors, which are composed of slender twigs, woven and laced together, swing on home made hinges and are latched with wooden nails. The floor is of hewn logs, unnailed, while the roof is a fabric of poles and cross-woven wheat straw, 10 inches thick, laid with such skill and care that the builders expect it to last 20 years.—Popular Mechanics.

CAMERA CONTEST



Children in a playhouse made from awning covers and porch bench

HERE is a happy quartette at lunch-eon in a playhouse which their father made out of some old awnings and a porch bench. The most delightful one in the group, perhaps, is the boy standing on the bench, with a baseball in one hand and wearing a catcher's mitt on the other. The photo is from J. W. Graff of Chicago, who gets the one dollar award this week.

Honorable mention: Marjorie Franklin, Fredericksburg, Va.; L. J. Buchanan, Artesia, N. M.; Annie L. Fuller, Floral Park, N. Y.; Lena Reynolds, Guthrie, Ok.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1

BENEFITS CHILDREN GET IN SCHOOL PAPER-CUTTING

WE sometimes hear the complaint from parents that their children do nothing at school but cut paper," says an instructor in the Progressive Teacher. "If there were no other reason for letting my pupils use the scissors, I would keep them busy cutting because they become so much more efficient at other work by having this training for their hands. As my pupils progress in paper cutting, they also learn faster to write and draw."

"Paper cutting helps the children to become observing. When pictures or objects are placed before them, they will notice everything about them so much more closely when they mean to cut out pictures like them than they would if you required something else to be done."

"It is natural for the children to give expression to the impressions which they have received, and while oral and written language is indispensable, paper cutting is also a good outlet. Stories which they have read or heard may be told by cutting pictures from dark paper and mounting them on sheets of white paper. These sheets may be fastened together to form booklets for the pupils to keep. So many teachers throw away the efforts of their pupils, and after a time the child becomes discouraged because he sees no results from his work."

These booklets will not only give the children pleasure, but as the months pass, the teacher is able to note the development of the children's power to observe and to express their ideas.

"The interest in language lessons is increased by using in connection with the paper cutting exercises. Let the pupils copy their lessons in blank books and illustrate by pasting in them cuttings of the different subjects. A leaf, a dog, or a doll, cut out and pasted on the same page with the lesson, enhances the value of the book in the child's eyes tenfold."

"Paper cuttings may be used as decorations, and the children will be kept busy each month cutting out the pretty and appropriate borders. Patterns may be given small pupils at first that they may trace around them with their pencils before cutting out the pictures. The cuttings may often be colored with pencils or water colors, as colored cuttings will prove a pleasing change from the white and black ones."

"I use paper cutting in connection with the history, geography, and other subjects. After telling stories to them, they like to reproduce them with their cut-out pictures. They often mount these cuttings, and make a scene which we use for exhibition."

BOY SCOUTS OUT IN THE OPEN

NOW is the time when all good and true members of the Boy Scouts of America are preparing to enjoy themselves in the great out of doors, says the New York Press. Though winter hikes and cold weather obedience to the scout law have their measure of pleasure, it is the summer months that makes it truly great to be a scout.

The question of permanent camps near the city has not yet been definitely answered, but it is understood that this season the Brooklyn boys will be allowed by the interstate park commission to hold an all-summer camp on Cedar pond, near Nyack, N. Y.

The boys aren't the only ones who are undergoing training of one sort or another. Their leaders are having some, too. Seven schools for scout masters will be maintained this summer. They will have as instructors men who are thoroughly skilled teachers and who are imbued with the spirit of scoutcraft and the principles of the movement. Five of the schools will be managed in connection with summer courses in universities. Courses will be given in the University of Wisconsin, Cornell University, University of Virginia and Texas University, while the Boston scout council will have a summer scoutmasters' school.

That so many universities should make it a point to give instruction in scoutcraft indicates two things, according to Mr. West, executive scout. First, it shows that educators the country over appreciate the value of the scout principles; secondly, it shows that there is a deep interest among men and boys in scouting, and that the heads of universities feel they must cater to the young

men desirous of obtaining instruction in the principles of scouting.

At Cornell there will be no registration fee, but students will pay their own expenses. Courses particularly for scoutmasters are as follows: Leadership, the study of human nature, the pedagogy of leadership, group organization, the development of rural character, social agencies and play. The lectures will include field work where it is practicable and the courses range from three to seven a week. Registration will close July 4.

FOLLOW LEADER

Seven sheep were standing By the pasture wall. "Tell me," said the teacher, To her scholars small, "One poor sheep was frightened, Jumped, and ran away. One from seven—how many Woolly sheep would stay?" Up went Kitty's fingers— A farmer's daughter she, Not so bright at figures As she ought to be. "Please, ma'am." "Well, then, Kitty, Tell us, if you know." "Please, if one jumped over, All the rest would go." —Children's Magazine.

LIKE OTHER BOYS

"A curious thing," said Tommy Kajones. "I notice it day after day. I get so awfully tired of work, But never get tired of play." —Harpers Young People.

MAKE-BELIEVE CAMPING TRIP

Our vacation came off between hay harvest and late fruit-canning time, and lasted 10 days, writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. There are four in the family, my husband and I, and a son and daughter aged 10 and 12. We are farmer-folk living on a 60-acre farm, and a pleasure trip was out of the question. I proposed that we vacate the house, but not the farm.

Just beyond our three-acre garden and orchard on the opposite side of the creek was a wooded knoll of perhaps two acres, and on the summit, beneath four giant black oaks, we decided to camp.

We set posts, and roofed the enclosure shed fashion, and the netting made a firm side covering over which to stretch the mosquito bar. When completed, the "camp" was 18 by 20 feet. Cots, chairs, a good reading lamp, books and magazines were added, and an unused portable chicken house scoured and kalsomined made a fair kitchenette. A neighbor agreed to bake our bread and pies, care for the chickens and pigs, and milk our four Jersey cows, with the understanding that all the money she made from the cows would be hers. Three days' labor found our camp ready for occupancy.

The understanding was that we must never mention the fact that we lived just across the creek. We were to pretend that we were off on a real camping trip. A few pickets removed from the garden fence enabled the children to make a daily raid on our garden vegetables, and an oil stove and fireless cooker simplified the preparing of meals.

ADVERTISEMENT PARTY PLEASING

This is a new version of the advertisement party and lots of fun, says the Chicago Record Herald. In the invitations request the guests to come representing the advertisement which is enclosed; of course only such "ads" must be selected as are capable of clever portrayal, and they are legion. When all have arrived, present each with a number to be pinned on and a program containing the same numbers. Allow a half hour or longer for ascertaining "what is what" and "who is who"; then the hostess may read the correct list. For prizes give some of the articles represented by the guests.

Have the dining room decorated with advertisements, great and small, and the table cloth may be ornamented with small designs. The refreshments may be entirely of advertised products, the menu made out and the guests asked to give their orders.

Any magazine devoted to housekeeping interests will furnish an abundant field for this part of the entertainment. The place cards may be white, with a small "ad" pasted on illustrating the food or liking of the guest for some special thing. There is but little expense attached to an affair of this kind.

HAPPY GIRL

Helen's smile is bright as sunshine, Helen's eyes are happy-clear, Common little cares and worries Never seem to touch my dear; Helen's walk is blithe as dancing, And her voice with gladness rings, Yet she is no pet of fortune— She is pleased with little things.

Helen's sympathy is welcome As fair weather after rain, Griefs and troubles that are told her Never seem as bad again; Grown folks love to have her with them, Every child adores and clings, Happiness springs up around her— She is pleased with little things.

Wondrous raptures come but seldom, Ecstasy is brought with tears, Rainbow dreams that youth goes seeking—

Seem to vanish with the years; Fame is often disappointing, Riches, we are told, have wings, So life's greatest gift I count it: To be pleased with little things. —Woman's Home Companion.

DISH FOR PUSSY

A good summer dish for pussy is a combination of corn mush, made by dropping a handful or two of corn meal into rapidly boiling water, with scraps of meat or fish added as an appetizer. An inexpensive can of salmon will do for 15 or 20 meals. A small lump of the salmon mashed into a saucer of mush gives the flavor so grateful to kitty's palate. Such a diet, aside from its economy, is much better for pets than meat or fish alone.—Our Dumb Animals.

LITTLE PROBLEM

73. Mr. Jones bought a horse for \$75 and immediately resold it for \$80. Later Mr. Jones bought it back for \$80 and sold it to another man for \$100. How much did Mr. Jones make on the transaction? Answer to Little Problem No. 72—Telegram.

SUNDAY GUESSING GAMES THAT TEACH BIBLE FACTS

IT is pleasant to have special Sunday games, for most children agree that Sunday is the most delightful day of the week, with the entire family at home, says Mothers Magazine. The best time for these games is at twilight.

An interesting Sunday guessing game is for one person to give the first letter of a Bible character, and the others to guess it by asking 20 questions. These questions can be answered only by "Yes" or "No," and are asked in turn by the different members of the family. The questions should not be asked until they are carefully thought over, for 20 is a small number, and each question must count in helping one to guess.

Suppose the letter given is M. The very first question may be, "Is it a grown person?" If the answer is "No," the next question should be, "Is it a boy?" If the answer this time is "Yes," one will naturally think of the boy baby Moses, so the child may ask, "Did he have to be hidden?" If the answer is "Yes," the other questions will be easy to think up, and it is ever so much more fun to ask all the 20 questions, even when one has guessed the character, than to tell at once. It also shows how much a child knows about him.

But suppose the answer is that this boy did not have to be hidden. Then one knows it surely could not be Moses, so the guessers begin to think of other Bible boys who had names beginning with M. Then one must think up Bible girls' names beginning with M. Perhaps some child remembers the sister of Moses—Miriam—and asks, "Did she once keep watch over a baby in a basket?" Perhaps the children think of Naaman's wife's maid, whose name is not given, and ask, "Was she taken away from home to be a maid?"

When the character is guessed, all the guessers tell which question it was that made them first think of the right answer, and the person who asked the question which helped the most to guess may choose a character to be guessed by the others.

Another good game in which the smaller children can join, is to think of a Bible boy or girl or baby or man or woman, and by a single word give a clue to the character. For instance, the whole family may be thinking of Bible boys and the father says, "slang;" that will help one to guess David, the shepherd boy, who killed a giant with a sling. The mother may say "loaves" and some one will remember the lad who gave five loaves from which Jesus fed 5000 people. If the game is about Bible

babies, a very small child may say "star" and everybody's thought will turn to the star child of Bethlehem. The word "pray" will bring to mind Samuel, the baby whom Hannah prayed for. Some words naturally lead to the right answer much more quickly than others.

Another Sunday game is to name certain animals and let everybody tell what Bible people had anything to do with them. Camels will bring to mind the Wise-men and the Babe Jesus, Rebecca and Isaac's servant, and others. Lions will make somebody think of Daniel, and somebody else of David. Sheep will bring thoughts of the Good Shepherd, and many other men who cared tenderly for their flocks.

This game may be varied by naming objects, instead of animals, that refer to several people. Thus "basket" will be connected with the baby Moses; with Saul, who was let down in a basket outside the wall of Damascus; with the dream of the chief baker that Joseph interpreted; and with the feeding of the 5000, when, after the supper, the pieces were collected in 12 baskets. "Chariot" will at once remind one of Pharaoh and his horsemen pursuing the children of Israel in chariots; the chariot of fire that appeared to Elijah; and Joseph's ride in an Egyptian chariot to meet his father.

"Ring" will lead some one to think of the ring put upon Joseph's finger by Pharaoh as he made him next to himself in power. It will call up the ring Ahazuerus put on Haman's hand when he was the king's favorite, and afterward gave to Mordecai, at the time he rose in favor. It may also recall to some members of the family the ring the father gave in the parable of the prodigal son.

It will be interesting to think of all the articles made of gold that are mentioned in the Bible. There were the golden ornaments of the tabernacle and the temple with their furnishings—the ark of the covenant, the altar, the golden candlestick, etc. There was the golden calf made by the melting up of jewelry, the golden scepter King Ahazuerus held out to Esther as a sign of favor, and the golden image set up by Nebuchadnezzar, before which three men refused to bow.

Still another game is the Bible clock game, in which one person gives one familiar Bible word to represent the clock striking one, the next person a verse of two words for the clock striking two, and so on to a verse of 12 words for the striking of 12.

POINTS FOR YOUNG WOMEN WHO WOULD BE AUTHORS

THERE is no profession open to women today which has so wide a market and pays so well as short-story writing, says Jane Lee in the Pictorial Review. I think it is the one profession where the supply is not nearly equal to its demand—this of course provided you have the gift, the art, to write.

Because you want to write, because you try to, is no sign that you can. But if you can write what the public wants to read, if you can write to suit the needs of the editors throughout the country, you will find a wide and hospitable market for your work. These figures will interest you and make you believe in what I have said. There are about 500 weekly and monthly publications which are in the market for short stories, and there are nearly 3000 publications which are clamoring for literature to fill their columns. And almost every editor in the country is looking for "good stuff." I never heard of one who was so overstocked with material that he would turn down a really good story which was suited to his publication. So much for the good news, and now for the cold facts!

You will notice that I referred to writing as a profession. It is all of that and more, for it is a business in itself. The people you deal with are business men, and a magazine is a business proposition just as much as any other product you find on the market today. The "literary atmosphere" which young writers often dream about must fall from the sky and get on the level with other money-making schemes of real life.

First of all, you must have good tools. You cannot build a house without chisel and saw, and so you must have a typewriter on which to write your story or you will have to have this done. You must have long envelopes to mail it in and you must have plenty of stamps to enclose with it to cover the cost of its return. Secondly, you cannot build a wagon without wheels, and so you cannot write a story without a plot.

In this profession, just as in any other, you must begin at the bottom of the ladder. And so you girls who want to make money from your pen must not attempt to write a serial or even a two-chapter story until you have tried your hand and become proficient in the little things.

The proper place to market your work after it is written is by no means one of the smaller questions. Yet most beginners give very little thought to this end of the business. Young authors who

do not know the market are very apt to send their first effort to the magazine to which they subscribe, regardless of its need or its policy.

Be sure your name and your full address are on the manuscript, which must be typewritten. Be sure to keep a carbon copy at home, for editors are not responsible for lost manuscripts, and be sure you enclose as much postage to cover its return as it takes to send it on its first journey.

A well-known writer on a high-class New York newspaper set himself out to find out why the manuscripts of unknown authors were so seldom accepted, and he classified his information under three heads. The first and most common fault he found was that while the manuscripts might be clever in wording, quickly told and well described, they contained absolutely no story. Sometimes they filled up as many as 15 pages of typewriting with a mixture of dialogue and incident that led to nowhere. The second fault was found in manuscripts in which the story was all there, but was not properly arranged or told. Editors sometimes consider a story of this kind; but it is a good deal like buying a ready-made dress and then taking it home, ripping it all apart and making it over. It is seldom worth while.

The third cause of failure was lack of naturalness, which after all is the great secret of all successful writing. The nearer you get to writing as you talk, the nearer you are to the haven of acceptance.

PLAYGROUND IN SCHOOL COURT

Surrounding the lot on which it stands, the school building on Wadsworth street, Los Angeles, is a new departure in educational structures. Instead of having the playground outside of the building it is in a large court formed by the walls. Many advantages are claimed for the novel design, says Popular Mechanics. The building is easily emptied, being only one story high and each classroom having direct exit to the street. Each room receives light and air from two sides. Moreover, the children do not get into the habit of running into the street during recess or noon hour as the playground is entirely enclosed. The structure, which is 28 feet wide from front to back, contains 14 classrooms besides the office and other necessary rooms.

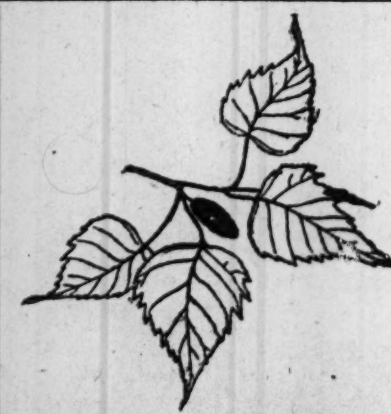
HOW TO KNOW THE FOREST TREES OF MASSACHUSETTS

From Pocket Manual issued by F. W. Rane, State Forester, Boston

GRAY BIRCH (*Betula populifolia* Marsh.) THE gray birch grows abundantly in all parts of Massachusetts, thriving on the poorest sandy soils, yet by no means limiting itself to such unfavorable situations. This is the tree that is usually the first to take possession of fields, or pastures that have gone into disuse, mingling with other plants of similar inclination or taking possession of many areas by itself.

As commonly found, it is a small, slender, pyramidal tree, from 20 to 25 feet in height. The trunk as a rule ascends obliquely. Branches are short, slender and often pendulous and clothe the trunk to the ground.

The whole appearance of the tree is light and airy. The bark on the trunk is grayish white and chalky on the outer surface and orange on the inner. It does not easily separate into scales, but the branches are blackish and the shoots are brown. The leaves are alternate, triangular, and one half to four fifths of an inch long, and one half to one inch wide, and are coarsely toothed and glossy on the upper



Gray Birch. Leaves and fruit. One third natural size

flowers are in catkins. The sterile flowers appear in the fall and are usually yellow. The wood is light, soft and not durable, and is used in the manufacture of shoe pegs and is useful for fuel. The tree is chiefly valued for the rapidity with which it grows on soil.

Chandler & Co.'s Great July Clearance in All Departments

Interrupted by This Week's Holidays, Now in Full Progress

Additional New Purchases From Manufacturers' Clearance Lots

For various reasons, not the least of which are the possible tariff changes, importers and manufacturers feel compelled to make absolute clearances this year. The price reductions are very heavy, and Chandler & Co. have taken advantage of them and bought enormous quantities. They are also having the clearance of their own stock after a most successful season, with correspondingly great price reductions.

An Unparalleled Sale of Inexpensive Summer Dresses

Fourth Floor

More than 1000 Dresses in Monday's sale, including nearly 350 New Dresses just received, and in styles never shown by Chandler & Co. before.

We cannot give too much emphasis to the fact that the styles, materials, workmanship and finish of these dresses are equal in all respects to those of dresses selling today at fully double the price.

Beautiful Summer Dresses

Sold Regularly at from 7.50 to 15.00

Prices **3.95 to 7.50**

Among the up-to-date and stylish new dresses are French voiles and crepes in Dolly Varden effects, stripes and plain colors, French and Irish linens and imported ratines. There are fashionable two-piece Coatee Dresses with colored coat and white or self-colored skirts, lace trimmed White Voile Dresses, with lace vesters, bolero effect, Kimono Sleeve Dresses in voiles and crepes, Two-tier Flounce Dresses in dotted voiles, and Coatee Dresses, with linen skirts and figured crepe coats.

These dresses represent the entire remainder of summer fabrics, laces, embroideries and trimmings in the hands of Chandler & Co.'s best manufacturer, who made them up for this great sale and sacrificed his entire profit in order to clean up the summer season's business and get to work on his fall merchandise.

Nearly 100 Dresses will also be included from Chandler & Co.'s own stock, and these are reduced from even higher prices than those named.

Misses' Party Frocks at 15.00

Two Flounce, Shadow Lace. Value 25.00

Twenty-five of these graceful, pretty, two flounce dresses of fine, dainty pattern, shadow lace net, V neck and short sleeves finished with frilled net—belt of fancy ribbon in blue, pink and white. A frock suitable for dancing or party wear—fancy and cool for warm weather. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Dresses, Suits, Coats

22 Misses' 25.00 and 30.00 Voile Dresses for 16.50. Dainty frocks for afternoon and party wear. French imported crepes and voile, hand emb. and lace trimmed. All priced..... **16.50**

Value	Price	Value	Price
Lingerie Dresses.....15.00	7.50	Sport Coats.....15.00	8.75
Charmeuse Dresses.....25.00	15.00	White Eponge Suits.....30.00	18.50
Crepe de Chine Dresses 25.00	15.00	White Serge Suits.....35.00	20.00

Importers' Clearance of Sample Hosiery

For Men and Women

35c to 50c Hose at **25c** 75c to 1.00 Hose at **50c** 1.25 to 1.50 Hose at **85c**

A great lot of 6000 pairs high grade hosiery—fully 1200 pairs are pure thread silk, and the remainder fine quality lisle, silk lisle and choicest cotton.

They are selections from the sample line and also the excess stock of the largest importer of fine hosiery in America.

The prices are extraordinarily low for the very high quality of the hose, and this will be the great opportunity of the season for customers to secure their extra hose for summer wear.

Women's Sample Hose at **25c**—Lisle thread, with lace ankle; black, tan, navy and lavender embroidered lisle thread; silk boot hose; plain mercerized double garter top hose; also ingrain split sole black cotton hose. Values 35c and 50c. All at..... **25c**

Women's 1.25 and 1.50 Thread Silk Hose at **85c**—All pure thread silk, some have double lisle lined garter tops; others double silk garter tops. They are in light and medium weights with all silk and lisle spliced soles, heels and toes. Colors are black, tan, white, navy, gray, cadet and evening shades. Values are 1.25 and 1.50. All at..... **85c**

Men's Sample Hose at **25c**—Fancy clocked and embroidered effects on lisle and silk lisle grounds. Colors black, tan, navy, cadet, gray, hunter's green, brown and white. Also thread silk hose—black, white, tan, navy, cadet, gray and white. Values 35c and 50c. All at..... **25c**

Men's 1.00 and 1.25 Thread Silk Hose at **65c**—Gauze, medium and heavy weights, in all silk sole, lisle sole and double spliced mercerized sole. Colors black, tan, bronze, navy, cadet, brown, helio, lavender taupe and green. Values 1.00 and 1.25. All at..... **65c**

Neckwear

Value	Price
Real Irish Dutch Collars.....2.50	1.00
Low Robespierre Collars, hand emb., real lace trimmed.....1.00	.50
Flower, emb. net and shadow lace.....2.50	1.50
Dutch Collars with jabot.....4.50	2.00
Dutch Collars, hand emb. net.....1.00	.50
Dress Sets (hand emb.).....5.00	3.50
Chemiselettes, Dutch neck with collar.....2.50	1.50
Chemiselettes, shadow and plain net.....1.00	.50
Hand Emb. Dutch Collars.....2.00	.75

Jewelry

Value	Price
15 Imp. Jeweled Pendants.....5.00	1.85
42 Pearl Veil Pins.....1.50	.50
50 Imp. Jeweled Pins.....2.50	1.00
10 prs. French Drop Earrings......50	.25
27 Coat Chains.....2.50	.95
19 Jeweled Braid Pins......50	.25
10 Bracelet Watches.....12.50	8.50
17 German Silver Vanity Cases.....3.50	1.50
5 German Silver Men's Bags.....4.50	2.50

Veils and Scarfs

Value	Price
Satin Border, Pompadour Chiffon Scarf.....3.50	2.75
Silk Marquisette Auto Scarf.....2.25	1.50
Imp. Chiffon Evening Scarf.....5.00	2.95
Voile Waist Patterns.....8.50	2.95

Hand Bags

Value 6.00 each

3.75

Pin seal, double strap handle, silk noire lining, change purse, nickel, gilt or gun metal trimmed.

Corsets

Value	Price
32 prs. La Vida Corsets.....8.00	3.75
25 prs. Redfern Corsets.....8.00	3.25
85 prs. C.B. Corsets.....3.00	1.50
55 prs. W. B. Corsets.....2.00	1.50
112 prs. C.B. Corsets.....2.00	1.00
60 prs. R. W. Corsets.....2.00	1.00

Annual Mid-Summer Sale of Model Summer Suits and Summer Dresses

The season's greatest low price selling event in highest class Suits and Dresses

Many Prices One Half or Less

More than 200 Suits in the finest summer materials—imported fabrics, the newest and most in demand of all fine materials this year, such as Crepe Voiles, Cotton Eponges, Ramie and Austrian Linen, Crepe Linens from France, Ratines and Bagdad Linens.

More than 30 Beautiful Lace Trimmed, Hand Embroidered Suits in eponges, crepes, and linens—regular prices from 50.00 to 100.00 each; more than 45 Linen, Ratine, Eponge and Crepe Suits, tailored, lace trimmed and hand embroidered styles—regular prices from 35.00 to 45.00; more than 95 Linen, Ratine, and Eponge Suits in smart tailored and trimmed styles—regular prices from 18.50 to 28.00.

Prices in this sale

35.00 25.00 18.50 14.50 and 9.50

In the lot are beautiful hand embroidered crepes and fine linens in combinations with laces—tailored styles for street wear, for outing use, for tramping and camp wear—also trimmed styles, and where lace is used it is of self color to match the material. The tailored suits are of very smart cut and shape, and up to the last minute in style.

48 Net and Lace Dresses

Values are 35.00 to 50.00

Sale Prices **19.50 and 25.00**

Combinations of nets and laces, embroidered nets and lace insertions. These are the latest dresses brought out for summer wear—in fact part of them are still in work as we write, and will not be shipped from New York until Saturday.

The New "Sunshine" Dresses

of crepe de chine, in street and afternoon styles. Colors, black, navy, copenhagen, wistaria and white. Regular price 30.00. Special in this sale at..... **19.50**

75 Silk Dresses

Values are 25.00 to 40.00

Sale Prices **14.50 to 19.50**

75 Silk Dresses of charmeuse, crepe de chine, taffeta and foulard. Also White Dresses of crepe, voile, eponge and batiste. Every dress new and in the most stylish models of the season.

India Silk Dresses in black and in white. Regular price is 25.00. Sale price..... **16.50**
10 Lace Dresses of filet and net, in white and ecru. 45.00 dresses for..... **25.00**

Many prices in this sale are less than the manufacturer's wholesale cost.

Sale of Coats

Values, 25.00, 35.00 to 125.00

Priced **10.00 19.50 to 35.00**

Model Garments, silk and chiffon coats and wraps, street coats, sport coats, auto coats, etc.

Wool Suits

Values 30.00 to 40.00

Priced **14.50 and 18.50**

Finely Tailored Garments in serges, mixtures and other desirable wool fabrics.

Sale of Nearly a Thousand Inexpensive Summer Blouses and Waists

Values 2.00, 4.00, 5.00 to 6.50

On Sale at **1.50, 1.95, 2.25, 3.50 and 4.85**

One of the most important offerings of the year in inexpensive waists. Six of the models are illustrated below. It is quite a difficult proposition to secure such stylish waists, in the newest of materials, at anything but the full prices at the very height of the retail season. However, the manufacturers are getting ready for their fall business and two or three were willing to sacrifice some of their summer stocks.

All these waists are new—all are in the most desirable materials, and all are at a great saving in price.



Model 1—Blouse of fine voile, box plaited front and back, small flat collar and vest of striped tulle. Value 2.00. Price..... **1.50**
Model 2—Waist of fine voile, box plaited front and back, small flat collar and vest of striped tulle. Value 4.00. Price..... **2.25**
Model 3—Blouse of fine voile, box plaited front and back, small flat collar and vest of striped tulle. Value 5.00. Price..... **3.50**
Model 4—Surplice Blouse of fine voile, French yoke, hem stitched and embroidered forming a surplice and on front, top of collar and turnback cuffs. Value 5.00. Price..... **3.50**
Model 5—Waist of cotton, crepe, open front, soft tucked collar and cuffs, embroidered scalloped hem. Value 5.00. Price..... **3.50**
Model 6—Voile Waist, front of cluster tucks, hand embroidered dots sleeve and top of collar lace trimmed. Value 6.50. Price..... **4.85**

Tremont St
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St
Near West

Manufacturers' Clearance of Muslin Underwear

Discounts 1/3 to 1/2 the Values

The sale consists of the model garments and show-room samples of Chandler & Co.'s principal maker of fine American-made Muslin Underwear. There are hundreds of beautiful new Nightgowns and Combinations, very dainty White Skirts in all widths, many Drawers in the favorite styles—Corset Covers, Chemises, Slips and other garments. Every yard of the embroidery is imported.

As an example of the values

There Is One Great Lot

Consisting of 1.50 to 3.00 Combinations, and 1.50 to 2.00 Nightgowns, Skirts, Corset Covers and Slips. Beautifully made garments and hundreds of styles to choose from. All sizes are represented.

These were the maker's most desirable and best-selling garments at the regular prices, and it makes a grand opportunity for ladies to buy their extra muslin underwear for the summer, as it means

1.50, 2.00 and 3.00 Garments

All at **1.00** each

Other pronounced values are the following:

1.00 and 75c Drawers.....	} 50c	3.50 and 3.00 Nightgowns.....	} 1.95
1.00 and 75c Covers.....		3.50 and 3.00 Skirts.....	
1.00 and 75c Underskirts.....		3.50 and 3.00 Corset Covers.....	
1.00 and 75c Chemises.....		3.50 and 3.00 Combinations.....	
2.50 and 1.00 Nightgowns.....	} 65c	5.00 and 4.00 Combinations.....	} 2.90
1.75 and 1.00 Covers.....		7.00 and 4.50 Nightgowns.....	
1.25 and 1.00 Combinations.....		5.00 and 4.00 Skirts.....	
2.50 and 2.25 Skirts.....	} 1.50	5.50 and 4.00 Slips.....	} 5.00
2.50 and 2.25 Nightgowns.....		13.00 and 10.00 Nightgowns.....	
2.50 and 2.25 Drawers.....		25.00 and 13.00 Combinations.....	
2.50 and 2.25 Slips.....		14.00, 10.00 and 7.00 Skirts.....	

Sale of Inexpensive Hats

Tailored and Semi-Dress Hats in white and natural straws, with flower, tulle and ribbon trimmings. Values 15.00 to 20.00..... **7.50**

Tailored and Outing Hats, nearly a hundred of them, including a choice assortment of Panamas. Values 10.00 to 18.00..... **5.00**

Sale of Silk Bathing Suits

8.50 Quality for

5.00

The real all-silk material in latest styles, made one-piece Princess, with belt line, and trimmed with fancy pipings, also novelty bands and silks, both plain and fancy.

About 60 Mohair Suits in black and navy, pretty trimmed, and all sizes from 34 to 44. Value is 5.00. Price..... **3.50**

Sale of Messaline Silk Petticoats

Special for Monday and Tuesday

1.95

About 600 new, pure dye Messaline Petticoats, made semi-fitted, with flat, re-enforced seams to protect them from pulling. All made with French accordion pleated flounces. Colors to match any gown, emerald, copenhagen, American beauty, Nell rose, royal blue, wistaria, beige, tan, white, black and fancy changeables.

Sale of Silk Folding Umbrellas

The quality you pay 4.50 for regularly

2.95

Colors navy, green, red and black. Mission handles, ebony handles and sterling silver trimmed handles—all of beautiful quality.

Sale of New Stylish Parasols

At **2.95**

Including smart emerald, hunter, purple, American beauty, black and white, all white and all black, also Folding Parasols—All pure silk—to go in trunk or suitcase—all the best colors and black.

Long Silk Gloves

A thousand pairs fine white Milanese silk, 16-button length, Paris point emb., double finger tips, silk covered clasps. All to be sold at..... **79c**

Sale of Dress Shields

Recknab Warranted Washable Dress Shields, made of fine quality nainsook in three sizes, 2-3-4. Values 20c, 25c and 25c. All at **2 pairs for 25c**

Wash Goods

Value	Price
42 yds. White Corduroy.....50	.39
268 yds. Colored Linen.....45	.19
48 yds. Silk and Wool Flannel.....50	.39
10 yds. White Linen.....45	.19
18 yds. Ratine Pique.....45	.19
10 yds. Emb. Linen, white.....2.75	1.45
67 yds. Emb. Flannel.....1.50	.85
39 yds. Novelty Ratine......80	.39
32 pieces Chiffon Cloth.....3.25	2.45
8 Dress Patterns, emb. voile.....8.75	4.75
100 Remnants Wash Fabrics.....	12 1/4 to .50

Silks

Value	Price
6 yds. Crepe Chiffon, black satin border.....2.50	1.00
58 yds. Brocaded Crepe de Chine, white.....2.00	1.50
35 yds. Striped Chiffon Taffeta.....2.00	.95
13 yds. Imp. Twill Foulard.....1.50	.80
18 yds. Satin Foulard.....1.50	.95
4 1/2 yds. Bordered Foulard.....3.50	1.25
4 1/2 yds. Chiffon, satin stripe.....2.00	.95
6 1/2 yds. Silk Voile, imported.....2.00	1.50
7 1/2 yds. Changeable Chiffon Taffeta.....2.00	.95
14 1/2 yds. Satin Charmeuse.....1.50	.80
10 yds. Taffeta, satin border.....1.50	.80
8 1/2 yds. Crepe Shantung.....2.00	.95
7 1/2 yds. Imported Crepe Shantung.....2.00	.95
28 yds. Novelty Silk Suiting.....3.00	1.50
150 yds. Black Novelty Taffeta.....2.00	.95
75 yds. Black Imported Crepe Shantung.....2.00	.95
28 yds. Black Silk Suiting.....3.00	1.50
150 yds. Black Figured Taffeta.....1.50	.80

Handkerchiefs

Value	Price
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs (women's and men's).....25	.17
Real Madeira Emb. Handkerchiefs.....1.00	.50
Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs (broken assortment)......25	.17

Robes

Value	Price
Emb. Voile Robes.....12.50	6.95
Lingerie Tunics.....25.50	19.50
Brocaded Linen Robes.....20.00	12.00
Imported Tunics.....75.00	19.50
Crepe Tunics, real lace.....50.00	25.00
Calico Tunics.....18.50	9.50
Lingerie Robes, solid emb.....18.50	10.95
Chiffon Coatees.....25.00	13.00

Laces

Value	Price
26 yds. Real Pt. Venise Insertion Boheme Band.....2.00	.85
6 yds. Real emb. Applique.....25.00	6.50
Allover Figured Net.....3.00	1.50
Shadow Emb. Calico.....3.50	1.75
Fllet Insertion.....2.00	.95
Chiffon......75	.35
Emb. All.....	
Emb. Voile.....1.00	.50
Emb. Net.....3.50	2.25
Emb. Net.....3.50	2.25
Emb. Net.....3.50	2.25
Emb. Net.....3.50	2.25

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1913

FROM SMALL START STUDENT
MAKES FORTUNE ON FARMAfter Leaving College J. V. Bailey Rented Few Acres,
Then Bought a Small Place, and Various Plans
Made Him Independent

BACK in 1897 J. Vincent Bailey left the college of agriculture of the University of Minnesota. His father had been in the cattle business, but, having had severe reverses in that form of speculation, had retired to a little two-acre place at Newport, eight miles from the city market of St. Paul, writes Forrest Cressey in the Country Gentleman.

While young Bailey had been familiar throughout his boyhood with country people he was not a farm boy in the full sense of the term. He might rather have been classed as an "innocent bystander," so far as farming operations were concerned up to the time he entered the agricultural school. There his interest in agriculture was permanently awakened and at the end of four years he faced an important decision: Should he carry on his education still further and become a teacher? Should he get into some line of commerce closely connected with farming and make his agricultural education pay dividends in trade? Or should he go to the land and become a farmer?

He decided that he wanted to own a farm factory, where he could put his schooling to the proof and where he would get the direct benefit, in the form of a permanent investment, of any special skill and resourcefulness he might develop. He believed he had learned a few things at the college of agriculture that would give him an advantage in an open contest over the farmer who had not had that training.

Having neither money nor land of his own he induced his father to go into the enterprise. In addition to the two acres of the home place they rented 25 acres and did the greater part of the work themselves. The venture was made to pay a profit of \$500 above all expenses, including a reasonable labor charge. The second year was also beset with hardships and they duplicated their first year's net results.

The third year more land was rented and the gardening operations covered 40 acres. He branches out in his crops, too, and had rather extensive plantings of cabbage, squash, sweet corn and melons in addition to strawberries.

The fact that he had to borrow \$800 to buy horses and machinery did not depress him. He closed the year with a net profit of \$1000 above all expenses. Thus far his enterprise had brought him a net profit above expenses and his living of \$2000. Of this \$200 was in cash and the remainder in equipment—horses and tools.

Young Bailey had his eye on a 75-acre

farm where the quack grass had subjugated the whole place—and the owner, too. It was well located and the college-trained gardener had been taught that quack grass can be subdued. So he dickered with this discouraged landowner and finally bought the whole place for \$37.50 an acre—borrowing two thirds of the amount and giving a mortgage for the rest. But this addition to his acreage demanded a corresponding addition to his operating equipment, and he was obliged to borrow \$500 more on his note for this purpose.

That fall he planned to grow his melons the following spring in hotbeds. His patch was in early, and a month before another muskmelon appeared on the market Bailey astonished the buyers by offering a wagonload of beauties, as sweet and ripe as the most exacting customers could desire. His melons brought him more than \$3000.

He also raised cabbages by methods that made his neighbors laugh as they had laughed at his baby hotbeds—but he made \$1400 from seven acres. He raised sweet corn by intensive cultivation and from 10 acres realized \$750. He went at the quack grass with plenty of harrowing and quantities of fertilizer, and in this land he raised asparagus that paid from \$200 to \$300 an acre.

"From my three acres, 'I never fail to get \$150 an acre, while the expense of production does not exceed \$50 an acre. Perhaps one reason why I am generally able to realize a larger return from my strawberries than do most of my neighbors is that I thin them severely and hold them back so that they come late to the market."

Being progressive and of an experimental turn of mind, Mr. Bailey turned also to stockfeeding, and besides netting 50 cents a head from 600 sheep and from \$5 to \$7 a head from 40 steers, he is subduing his quack grass and fertilizing the land.

What have been the net results of Mr. Bailey's efforts? He started with nothing, and now he owns a highly developed farm factory of 80 acres, with 55 acres of useful but uncultivated pasture. An offer of \$100 an acre would not get the mildest sort of a rise from him. His factory has not only furnished his own living but has maintained a growing family that now numbers five children. The factory has paid for itself, has built a \$10,000 house and bought an equipment of tools, machinery, stock and other chattels worth perhaps another \$10,000.

SUNSHINE BRINGS NATIVE
VEGETABLES TO MARKET
MUCH EARLIER THAN USUAL

Most of the native vegetables are in the market much earlier than usual this year owing to the continued warm weather, especially native yellow turnips at 3 cents a pound and native cabbages at 15 cents a head. Carrots remain the same at eight cents a bunch, while with the green peas showing full pods in suburban gardens their market price has dropped to 50 and 60 cents a peck. New potatoes are even lower than last week at 30 cents a peck and spinach at 15 cents a peck is found in great quantities. Though the asparagus is 20 cents a bunch it is almost the last of the season and in a couple of weeks more will be entirely out of the market. Sweet potatoes at six cents a pound are all dried.

Bushes in country pastures loaded with green berries which when ripe must make a plentiful supply and bring many berries into the city from the berry pickers, promise a drop in the blueberry price soon.

Strawberry lovers must satisfy their taste for them in the next two weeks with berries at 13 and 15 cents a basket. Over the pile of watermelons is a huge sign bearing this announcement: "Watermelons, 65 cents each, 35 cents for a half." Fruit dealers prophesy a good

peach year and if the baskets of yellow peaches now in the market at 35 cents a basket are a sample of the more to come, preserving peaches for winter use will occupy much of the time of housekeepers. Purple plums expected last week now displayed beside the red and yellow ones promise another choice preserve. Cherries have never been more abundant, all kinds being shown from the large black ones which were the prize cherry of the old New England farms to the gay scarlet ones not so juicy but of refreshing flavor.

Perhaps the price now on beef is the top round of the ladder for though the summer months have opened which usually causes a rise in the price of beef and the dealers have been expecting a rise no change has taken place.

Fish has remained about the same. Salmon catches have been greater. It is selling at 30 and 35 cents a pound. Haddock is eight cents a pound, and halibut 30 cents. Butterfish remains the same at 15 cents. Swordfish replacing the bluefish season which is about over is selling at 25 cents with a promise of being cheaper next week and bluefish at 20 cents. Other fish, flounders, mackerel and cod remain the same in receipts and in price.

LOOKOUT BUILDING
FOR MOUNTAIN TOP

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Transportation difficulties in building a fire lookout station on Lassen peak have been overcome by constructing a house in sections and packing it on horses. The station was designed by Forest Supervisor Kling and was built in Red Bluff.

The house will be assembled and fastened together with iron clamps and steel cables extending from opposite diagonal corners and anchored to the ground.

A specially designed weatherproof telephone connects the lookout with the main line to the forest supervisor's headquarters.

RIDEAU HALL
TO BE IMPROVED

OTTAWA, Ont.—A contract has been awarded to the Peter Lyall Construction Company of Montreal, for improvements to Rideau hall. The figure is \$125,000 and the main work consists of a new entrance.

STATE HIGHWAY
WORK DELAYED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Work under the \$18,000,000 state highway bond act will be pressed by the state commission as fast as banks of the state and others interested are able to purchase bonds, according to a statement of Chairman Burton Towne.

Mr. Towne said work is progressing in Southern California. "An effort was made to sell \$1,500,000 worth of bonds in Southern California with the understanding that the money would be used throughout the state, but the proposition fell flat," Mr. Towne said.

FAMOUS CHURCH
TO BE ENLARGED

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—The First Baptist church in B street, known as "the church built out of one redwood tree," and to which there is a stained glass window erected in the church, is being enlarged, and in the restoration \$5000 will be spent.

CHURCH FOUNDING
IS REMEMBERED

DAGSBORO, Del.—Built in 1730 as a mission house through the liberality of George II, then Prince of Wales, old Prince George Episcopal church was the scene of an anniversary service recently. The Rt. Rev. Frederick J. Kinsman, bishop of Delaware, preached the sermon. The services were conducted by Bishop Kinsman, assisted by the Rev. Lewis Wheeler Wells of St. Mark's, Millsboro, and the Rev. W. A. B. Holmes of St. Paul's, Georgetown.

SYNDICATE PLANS
TO DEVELOP BIG
POWER PROJECT

SPOKANE—Spokane and eastern capital will develop a power project at Marshall Lake, Wash., near the Idaho line and about due east of Chewelah. The enterprise is headed by W. H. Wright, Madison street, president of the concern, which is known as the Marshall Lake Power and Land Company. The company has been incorporated for \$60,000.

AVIATORS TO MAP
RIO GRANDE ROAD

LAREDO, Tex.—Lieut. F. Milling, aviator, and Sergeant R. Folsom, machinist and observer, of the first aerial squadron, United States army, now at Texas City with the second division, arrived here recently with their aeroplane, a Burkett tractor, to make flights along the border from this city a distance of 50 miles and return each day. They were sent here by General Carter, and will make maps of the Rio Grande, its ramifications and environs while here.

DEVOTION TO IDEALISM FINDS
APPRECIATION IN CHICAGO

Collaborating Editors of the Public, a Weekly Publication, Are Seen on Leaving to Have Made Social Adjustment the High Mission of Years of Earnest Work

DOES idealism pay? One answer in the affirmative is found in Chicago in appreciative comment on the work of Louis F. Post and Alice Thatcher Post,

who have just bid a regretful goodbye to the Public, the weekly publication which they have served as editors and collaborators since 1898.

The idealism that characterizes the Public is of a kind made possible only through the disinterested work of men and women who, like Mr. and Mrs. Post, mark out a path and then continue along that path in spite of the most severe opposition. Recently Mr. Post has been appointed assistant secretary of labor, and it has been as a champion of workers' rights that he did his most conspicuous service as editor of the Public. As for Mrs. Post, the appreciation that appears in the issue of the Public of June 27 will help to throw light on this woman's part in the shaping of contemporary history.

"If one would fully appreciate the thought that comes at the mention of the name of Alice Thatcher Post," the Public says, "one should first read the final chapter of 'Progress and Poverty,' and then read again Mrs. Post's own words in last week's Public. There is a subtle relation between the two, and when taken together they reveal a rare human soul. For it is only by grasping the idea of the universality of law, the harmony of forces and the persistence of universality, that one can understand and appreciate the purposes and ideals of this woman. It was not as a galley slave chained to a bench that Mrs. Post sat at her desk all these years, and so faithfully served the Public; but rather as one with a mission, who, understanding the causes of the social maladjustments that bring wealth to idleness and poverty to industry—and spiritual dissolution to both—seeing the thing to do, set straightway about doing it. That this has been a labor of love, no one can doubt who has seen her smile of compassion, or felt her sympathetic handclasp or beheld the spark of hope in her eyes. And any who may have thought of the managing editor of the Public as one working merely for hire has failed utterly to comprehend a life's motive."

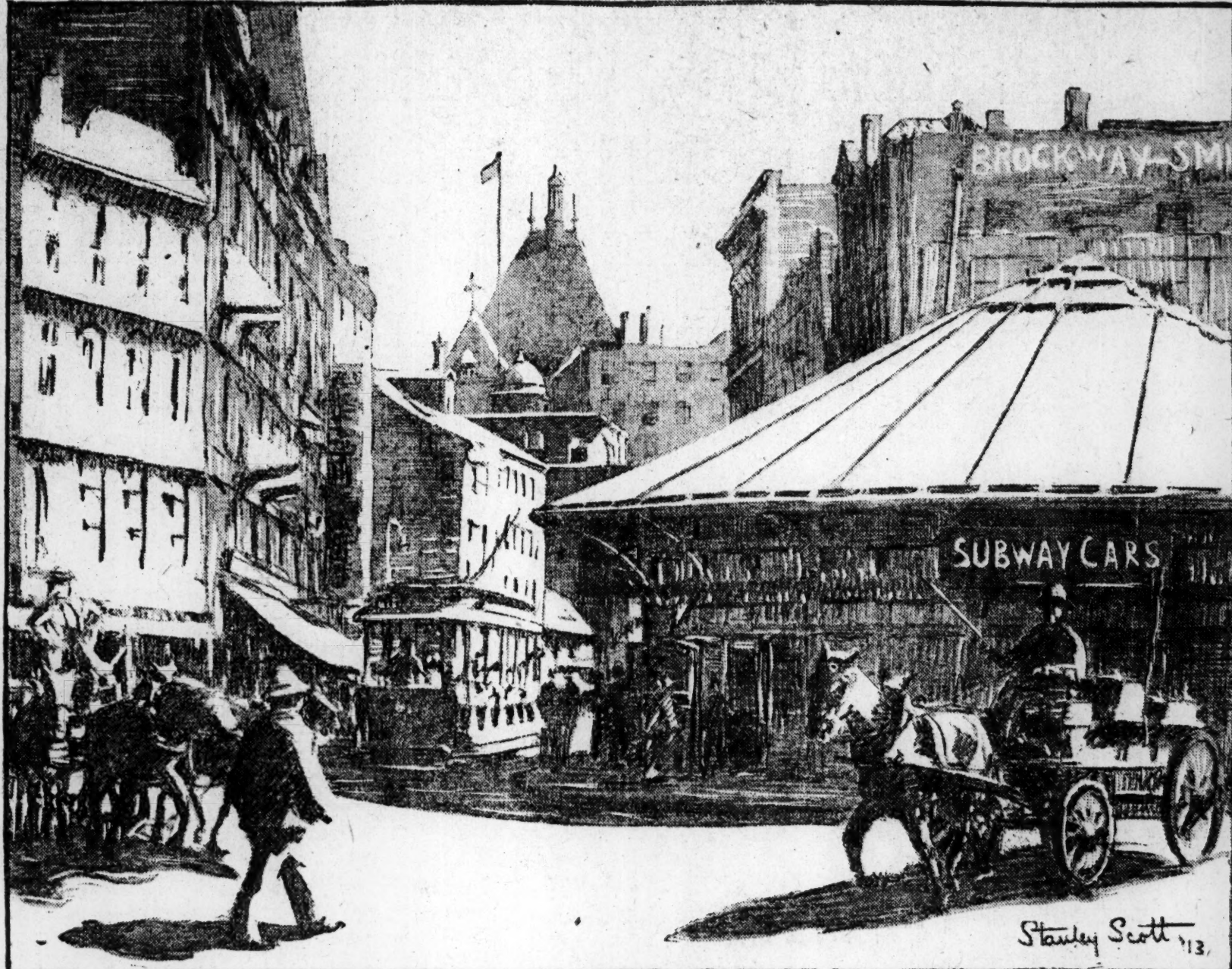
It is to be presumed that with Mr. Post entering the government's service at Washington, Mrs. Post will find the capital a fertile field for observation, economic and social service. As for the work of the new assistant secretary of labor while in Chicago, the comment of the Public speaks for itself as follows:

"It is impossible to speak understandingly of one of the editors of the Public without speaking of the other. Their work has been so combined and interwoven that notwithstanding their separate spheres, it is often impossible to say where one left off and the other began. This relation was not that of the clinging vine and sturdy oak variety, so much lauded by a certain class of poets, but the perfect companionship, the wholesome camaraderie of two gifted minds, actuated by a common purpose. Can any one doubt that it was this very union of vision that brought about the remarkable analyses of the economic, moral and spiritual problems that confront mankind, and made the Public, to those wandering in the wilderness, a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night?"

"The world esteems Mr. Post for his clear thinking, his brilliant writing, and his sound judgment, for his integrity, his faith, and his confidence; yet how often his confused thoughts may have been clarified by this discriminating critic, how often his judgment may have been reinforced by this able counselor, or how many times his great heart may have been cheered on by this inseparable companion, no one can tell. And as for the credit due to each for the great service rendered by the public, only the spiritual being in whom they both have abiding faith can determine. Most certainly none would be less anxious than they to have their parts separated. Together they toiled in the cause of humanity, deaf alike to calls to lighter tasks, and to greater financial rewards; and together they enjoy such love, confidence and esteem of mankind, as seldom fall to the lot of man or woman. It is one of those beautiful examples of human companionship that, by the very fact of its being, gives the lie to all the doubts and croakings of those who would keep men and women in arbitrarily prescribed spheres; and lends increased hope and confidence to those who see only good to come from the complete freedom and equality of man and woman."

"The lives and the labors of these two editors are a challenge to all doubt, to all denial, and to all indifference. The great wall that stands across the way of progress, against which mankind madly dashes itself, and over which a few make out to scramble, by trampling on the crushed mass weltering at its base, is not impenetrable. There is a way through; a way broad enough for all to pass. But it has been clogged by selfishness, filled up by greed, and covered over by ignorance—most of all has it been covered over by ignorance. And it is the task of clearing the way, in order that the children of men may pass on in pursuit of the ideals that lie beyond, that men and women are giving of their time and their strength. And of all those laboring in this divine cause—and their name is legion—who has done more than Louis Freeland Post and Alice Thatcher Post? May the consciousness of work well done be with them in their new field of labor."

HAYMARKET SQUARE, BOSTON, EVER BUSY



ANYONE who attempts to cross this part of Haymarket square finds it necessary to keep his eyes wide open, first to avoid the trolleys that circle around the subway entrance, and second to keep clear of the heavy teams which appear constantly from every direction, particularly from Union, Washington, Merrimac, Cross and Blackstone streets, all of which terminate in this busy square. In this view we get a glimpse of Union

street, and in the distance see the dome and flagstaff of Faneuil hall and the tower-like roof of the Fisk building, with its slender cupola. This building stands at the end of Merchants row, and when erected in 1889 it was notable as being the highest office building in Boston. Union street follows the Boston tradition of being narrow and somewhat devious in its course. It was once considered as the boundary between the North and South ends.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the space now covered by Haymarket square was the Mill Cove, through which ran the Old canal, or the Mill creek, as it was also called. After Boston became a city one of the bridges across the canal was in this square. At the foot of Washington street in the square the passenger station of the old Boston & Maine railroad stood for many years. The old Boston & Maine was formed by the consolidation of three

lines in 1842, and was also known as the Western Division. The station is described in a Boston directory published in the '80s as being "an old-style building, but roomy, convenient and comfortable."

Today Haymarket square is associated with trolleys and elevated trains, for it is here that the traveler changes from one to the other, but its association with railroads remains only as a memory to the older generation.

GIRLS OF SHOPS, STORES, FACTORIES, GET
OUTINGS BY VACATION SAVINGS FUND

SEVERAL thousand girls in the shops, stores and factories of this city and New York will have a vacation this summer because of the continuous effort of a small number of young women who inaugurated the Vacation Savings Fund and have worked through the winter and spring collecting the savings of the girls each week and placing them in the bank so that they might be ready for them when vacation time came.

With the arrival of the bright, sunny days every girl longs for a week or so in the country, where she may enjoy the freedom and recreation of the outdoor life, but it is frequently a serious problem to solve. The little cash girl earning but three or four dollars a week or the salesgirl earning from six to 10 dollars and having others dependent upon her for support are too apt to be deprived of this pleasure. Although most of the stores give two weeks' vacation with full pay, that money cannot always be taken out of the family treasury to pay car fares and board bills for a vacation. To the majority of workers in the shops and factories a vacation is out of the question unless the money has been saved in advance.

Much has been said of late in regard to the girl who works, but it has been left to a small club of women to come forward with really practical ideas for helping her; ideas that are not in any way extravagant or patronizing, but sane and sensible, showing the girls that the systematic saving through the year of a few cents a week that would be spent otherwise for candy and sodas, would furnish the money for an entire vacation. One feature which has made the work a success has been the emphasizing of the fact that they were working with the girls, not for them.

This plan having originated in New York a year ago through the woman's welfare department of the National Civic Federation and proved a success, a similar committee was formed in Boston with Miss Elizabeth S. Porter as chairman, and Miss Ida Mason as vice-chairman. Many of the members of the committee are also members of the Vin-

Stamp Saving System

Something of a stamp-saving system is used, each girl receiving stamps representing the amount of her deposits, and they are kept in a book which, when full, is exchanged for a pass book. The money is placed in a bank by the committee, and if the girl has saved 10 cents a week, she will have \$5 for her vacation, or 25 cents a week will give a vacation fund of \$12.50, which will pay her board for two weeks in the country. She may draw out the amount she has put in at any time she wishes, and it is not necessary for her to use it for a vacation fund if there are other needs more urgent. It may be used for a new suit or for any purpose which she desires, although the original idea was to use it for a vacation fund.

The welfare workers in the stores in which this system is in use are much interested in this method of systematic saving and they all agree that it has been of inestimable advantage, not only in the amount that they have saved, but in the habit of saving which they have formed. The girls have become so enthusiastic over the idea of having a bank account that many of them who have been enabled to save more than enough for a vacation have drawn out \$25 at a time and opened an account at a bank. Many of the girls will take more extended vacations than they ever have had before and will have the additional pleasure of knowing that there is a fund in the bank when they return.

When this vacation saving plan was first inaugurated in Boston there was not so much enthusiasm as now. The girls did not realize that they could save so much without some hardships or at least

some self-denial, but as the interest has grown, and the enthusiasm there always is in numbers, they have put aside more and more each week until the total sum saved in this way by the girls, most of whom are from the department stores, is about \$9000.

Nor has the work stopped with the securing of the money, but this committee has taken upon itself the duty of finding suitable places where the prices will be reasonable, where the influences and surroundings will be of the best and where the vacationists will receive full value for their money, both in food and fun. A paid investigator makes a canvass of boarding places within a radius of 60 miles of the city for the purpose of becoming sure that the neighborhood is attractive, the place quiet but not isolated, the scenery fine, that there are opportunities for legitimate amusement and that there is a kind, motherly woman in attendance who will take an interest in the girls and help them to have an enjoyable outing.

Vacation "Evenings"

Vacation "evenings" have been held through the winter and spring and have done much toward increasing the interest and encouraging the savings. Statements were made at the meetings as to the progress of each "station," as the office or branch in each of the different establishments is called. It is learned that at one of the department stores nearly \$4000 has been saved since the first of January, by the girls employed there, and the money has been laid aside a little at a time, so that saving was not a burden.

The vacation committee now includes, Miss Elizabeth Porter, chairman; Miss Ida Mason, vice chairman; Miss Katherine Dorr, secretary and treasurer; Miss Eleanor Allen, Miss Susan Dabney, Miss Edyth Deacon, Miss Dorothy Jordan, Mrs. Amor Hollingsworth, Miss Mary O. Porter and Mrs. Rudolph Weld.

This idea of a vacation savings fund is a simple, practical plan achieved by a few women with the desire to assist the girls to bring happiness into their lives by their own efforts.

OXFORD HAS BIG
CELEBRATION OF
FOURTH OF JULY

OXFORD, Mass.—The booming of cannon, ringing of church bells and bonfires on Fort hill, Bondet hill, Coughlin hill, Buffalo hill, Taft hill, Camp hill and Howen Farm hill, making a complete line around the town, was the starter of the 4th for Oxford, just at midnight Thursday.

The parade in the forenoon was a feature of the day's program.

The people gathered on the library lawn at 11:30 a. m., in the shade of the trees, to listen to the speakers, Peter Butler Olney, a former attorney-general of New York state; Maj. Thomas L. Walsh of the Governor's staff, who filled the appointment for Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh, and Solon Wilder, who brought a message from his father, Congressman William H. Wilder.

Homer S. Joslin, chairman of the invitation committee, welcomed the people, and read letters of regret from former President William H. Taft, who is in Canada, Gov. Eugene N. Foss, who was at Gettysburg, but sent greetings; Richard Olney and Charles Larned, the donor of the library to the town of Oxford, also regretted they could not come. The program closed with "fire-works at night."

NEW SCHEME FOR
FELLING TREES

For some time there has been in more or less limited use a system of felling trees by which a heated wire is drawn across the trunk and gradually eats its way through says the Chicago Journal. An improvement on this has been patented recently, in which the necessary heat is generated by the passage of the wire back and forth over the tree trunk.

In order to increase the heat the wire is slightly roughened, and this also assists in tearing away the fiber of the wood, facilitating the passage of the wire. The new scheme is just as rapid as the older one, and a great improvement on the use of the axe.

A NEWSPAPER may be judged fairly by the things it does not print, especially if it leaves out the dismal shocks and lurid things in the world's daily round. The Monitor is gladly received wherever it goes throughout the English-speaking world because it faithfully keeps all its space, news, editorial, advertising and features, free from offensive references of any kind or nature

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One Person: Room with detached bath, \$2 to \$3 Room with private bath, \$3 to \$5 Connecting rooms and suites as desired	Two Persons: Room with detached bath, \$3 to \$5 Room with private bath, \$5 to \$8
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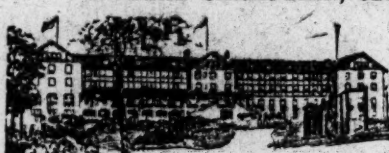
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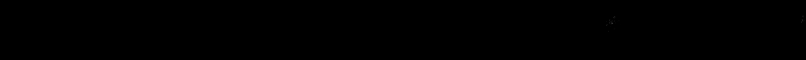
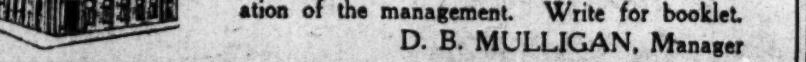
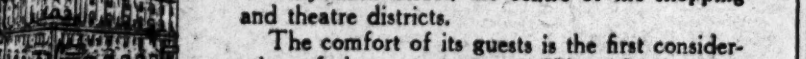
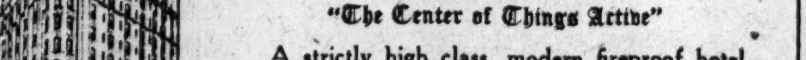
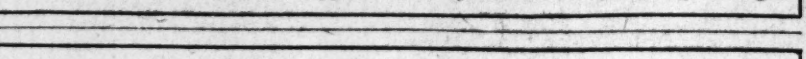
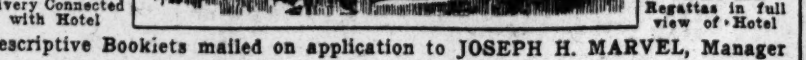
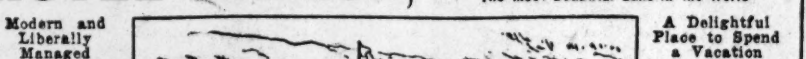
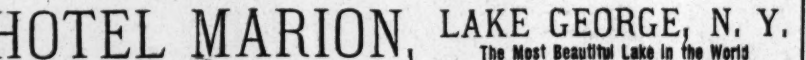
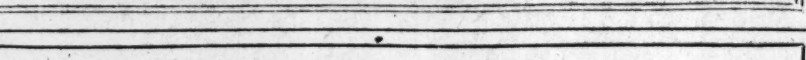
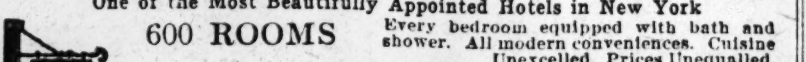
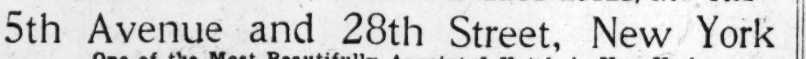
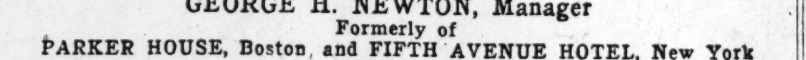
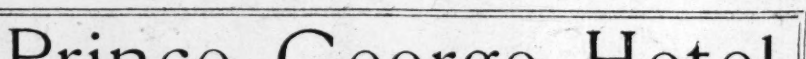
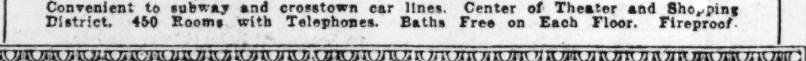
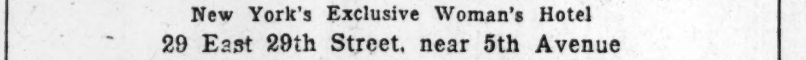
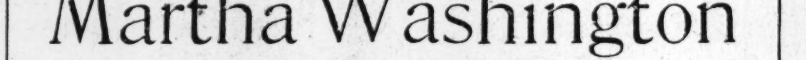
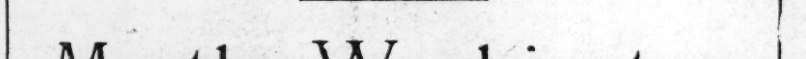
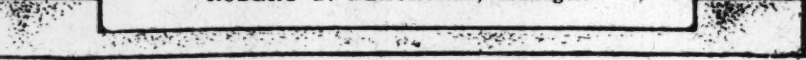
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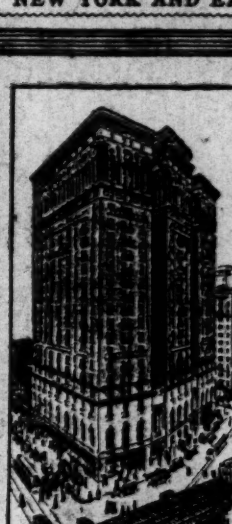
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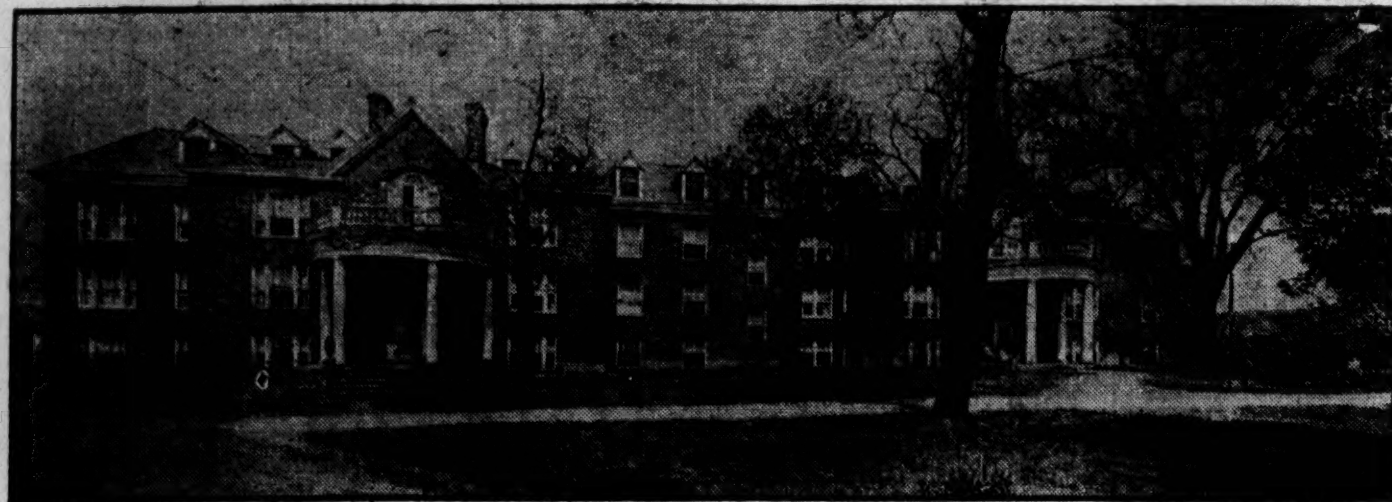
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DANFORTH SCHOOL

Continued on next page

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OUR great men of today have not been reared in a city flat. The value of early farm life and work, and the simple old-fashioned home as a training place for boys has been proven to us by the lives of those who have led in the upbuilding of our Nation. Think of any dozen of them, from Abraham Lincoln to James J. Hill and Luther Burbank.

Such men were trained, most of them, by hard work on a farm—in the open, teaming fields, under the blue skies, driving the patient-toiling horses, caring for the cows, ducks and chickens, doing the manual training of chores; playing hard when they had the chance, in meadow, forest and brook—living helpfully in that world of which we are a part, and upon which our life itself depends.

The old education, when it found good human material, produced strong, capable hands, mental alertness and horse sense, an oil-like character. It made leaders of men—practical geniuses—constructive geniuses.

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INTERLAKEN offers the usual course of our best schools. By the sound and careful teaching of old essentials, it gives thorough preparation for any American University or Technical School. By efficient individual instruction, it does this at a great saving of time—from one to two years.

But INTERLAKEN does more than prepare for college. The boys not only get the best out of books, they get knowledge of the practical world through work and experience of actual life. They make their own apparatus used in Physics and Chemistry. For Geography they make excursions into the surrounding country to study the formation of the valleys and hills. They make maps and clay models of the country. They learn thoroughly THE THREE "H's." FRENCH and GERMAN are taught by constant practice in speech.

INTERLAKEN makes a specialty of SCIENCE. Books do not appeal to all boys. Facts not only by books, but by field trips, observation practically trained by laboratory work and multiplied experience in the field.

MANUAL TRAINING at INTERLAKEN is not work-play. The afternoon is spent on the farm, in the workshop or garden. The fences, barns, bee houses and many of the buildings for the school are designed and built by the boys. The boys make chairs, tables, bookcases, copper bowls and lamps for themselves, for their parents and for sale.

INTERLAKEN makes a point of THE STUDY OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS. Most of our schools are out of touch with the business world, yet business men are anxious that their sons should be heirs of their own practical knowledge. Regular courses in INTERLAKEN are constantly visiting factories and scenes of industrial enterprises, such as the building of Gary, the construction of a railroad, the damming of a river. They see physical, mathematical, economic laws at work, instead of merely hearing of them in their class room.

At INTERLAKEN there is free use of Nature's gymnasium. There are open air activities for all, instead of special athletics for the few. Every day of the year, and in all weathers, the INTERLAKEN boys have some out-of-door work and play. They swim, boat, state and play ball.

LIFE AT INTERLAKEN is many-sided, busy, happy. A few rules and the spirit of the place give every student full rights of self-government.

INTERLAKEN offers EVERY COMFORT OF HOME. Pleasant, fully-furnished bedrooms; shower and plunge baths; homelike recreation rooms; a well stocked library with daily papers and all the best magazines. Boys can have saddle-horses—if they will take entire care of them—keep pets, have gardens of their own to cultivate.

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INTERLAKEN invites inquiry. References furnished on application. For further particulars address

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Rolling Prairie, Laporte County, Indiana

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Manor School for Boys

STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

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HOME LIFE There is no artificiality about "Harmonious" and "homelike" are the terms most frequently applied by parents and those who visit the school.

MORAL TRAINING The school's earnest endeavor to impart to its pupils the fundamental of right living. It aims to give to every boy the instruction which most parents fail to give—it seeks to keep in close touch with the mental and moral development of its charges; it stands ready to help a boy to fight his battles, to counsel and instruct, to warn and advise. By an intimate understanding of boy problems and a sympathy with the struggles of boy life, it endeavors to desert the confidence of every pupil, young or old, and to stand by him in distress, to be patient with him in defeat, and to rejoice with him in victory.

RESULTS Manor graduates are today in all the leading colleges of the country. Some of them have gained distinction for high scholarship or along literary lines; some have made their mark athletically; practically all have gained recognition as earnest, capable young men. Harvard has received more of our graduates than any other college. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Dartmouth, Amherst, Leland Stanford and other leading colleges and universities can attest the effectiveness of our methods. In business, too, many of our former pupils are occupying positions of trust and responsibility.

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For Next Year

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BRITISH COLUMBIA WINS SHIPS

Increasing Oversea Trade Found Compensation for Difficulties in Way of Canadian Mercantile Marine

THE ports of British Columbia are not having to wait for the opening of the Panama canal before experiencing a notable increase in the number and tonnage of ocean ships calling to do business here. Up to Easter this year there were seven lines trading between Vancouver and ports in Europe, Asia or Australia. In a little over a month from now there will be ten.

Of the lines new to this part of the world, the Hamburg-American sent the Sithonia about the end of April, the Royal Mail line's ship, the Flinthire, made her introductory call a little over a week ago, and early in July the Burrard inlet will see one of the vessels of the Russian Imperial line from Vladivostok. These are not sporadic visits by tramp steamers, but the first comings of ships which will be followed at regular intervals by others belonging to the same company. Their arrival is a portent of the coming greatness of Vancouver and Victoria as ocean ports. Another sign pointing in the same direction is the arrival, now imminent, of the Canadian Pacific Company's new boat, the Empress of Russia, the first of two which will more than double the capacity of the company's trade between British Columbia and the Orient.

There are pessimists who will point out that probably not one of the ships owned by the ten ocean lines now operating here has been built in Canada, or, for the matter of that, in any part of America. And there are also optimists who will reply that since we have no ships of our own construction available for overseas trade, we are fortunate to be able to attract those from other parts of the world into our ports to help build up our commerce. What is the common-sense attitude towards this question? That vivacious writer, Miss Agnes Laut, whose habit of dashing across a continent in search of "copy" and serving it up hot and strong to the readers of weekly periodicals, providing us with one of the most amusing features of American journalism, has discovered that the American flag has been "swept from the seas." Miss Laut is not the writer to mince her words. One wonders mildly how the American likes to be told that Uncle Sam is "inert, imbecile, unconscious," and that he has habitually followed a "heedless, headless, paper-boat, rag-doll, land-lubber politician marine policy," while England, Germany and

That business interests of the Dominion of Canada are closely watching international shipping affairs, especially as these refer to what the Pacific ocean will bring forth on the completion of the isthmian waterway, is apparent from what appears in the British Columbia magazine of current issue. As this article gives a hint at the Canadian view of United States maritime policy the Monitor believes it of sufficient interest to republish herewith.

other nations have had an "iron-handed, forward-looking, upward-building, iron-clad marine policy." Surely the American, for all his sins, hardly deserves this, though he has not shown himself to possess all the wisdom in the world. Let us see what has really been the matter with him.

We may pass by as unimportant, except historically, the fact that the British army wiped a large number of American merchantmen off the seas in the war of 1812, or that the Alabama destroyed some more in the civil war of 50 years ago. A mercantile marine policy on the right track would have had time to recover from these slings and arrows of fortune before now. But apart from historical dissertations, the whole of the reasons which Miss Laut gives for the decline of America's merchant marine flow from two causes.

One is that the American, during the last half century, has been putting his money into enterprises which he found would pay better than the building of ships. Result: The opening up of the western states and the almost equal development of the East. The other explanation is that American statesmen conceived a fiscal policy which put a premium upon interior trades, especially manufacturing trades, to the neglect, and, indeed, at the expense, of American shipping. For many years the American people believed that this was a paying policy. They are not so sure of it now; but, at any rate, the policy brought about the principal results which it aimed at, even though it also entailed others of a more inconvenient character.

In the early part of last century the United States was almost purely an agricultural nation. She sent her surplus

agricultural products across the Atlantic and received in exchange manufactured goods from European countries. Of this double carrying trade a fair share was done by American ships, and the American merchant marine prospered. Then a new era opened up. The United States became a manufacturing nation, and its new industries demanded and received protection in a measure sufficient to keep out huge quantities of foreign goods. Needless to say, the existing balance of foreign trade was disturbed by this process. The United States was quite as anxious as before to sell her natural products abroad, but was not prepared to accept payment for them in the old way. A new method had to be found, and it was provided, in part, by the tendering of the services of British and other ships, which gradually came to monopolize the Atlantic carrying trade. Exit the American merchant marine!

Whenever a British merchant vessel enters a foreign port she goes there in a dual character—as a salesman and also as a customer wherever she may see anything worth buying. The American merchant abroad is an efficient salesman, perhaps the most efficient in the world, but when he comes to take up the amount of his sales in purchases he has the fear before him of that tariff schedule, with its menace multiplied by a thousand and one. Is it any wonder, then, that he is frequently "up against it" where his English rival walks on velvet; that the English trader is more popular in the foreign market, and that the English ship gets the carrying trade and demand their own terms for doing it?

Since we in Canada have very closely followed American traditions in our attitude towards international trade, all this will indicate some reasons why it may prove difficult to establish a merchant marine of our own. Bounties on ship-building, special restrictions against foreign vessels, bonuses on freight carried in our own ships, are of no avail ultimately, against economic truth. But why should we worry? Does Canada want an overseas trade? Assuredly she does, and nobody in Canada wants it more than the people on the Pacific coast, whose ports are open to all comers all the year round. Then let us extend hospitality to ships from every corner of the inhabited globe, and to every flag that braves the breezes of the Pacific ocean.

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The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul, Mass., Boston, Mass. Sunday service at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "God." Sunday school at The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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WATER POWER SITE ACQUIRED BY SPOONER, WIS.

As a Result of Deal Town Will Have Cheap Light and Electric Current Which May Lead to Manufacturing Future

POPULATION GROWING

SPOONER, Wis.—Cheap light and electric power will be the result of a recent purchase of a dam site by the city, and the possibilities of a manufacturing future are revealed. The new development rises from the rapid growth of the city. This increase in population and importance of the city, which now has a census figure of more than 1800 persons, brought about a necessity which the city fathers recognized quickly. They bestirred themselves and the result is that from 2000 to 3000 additional hydro-electric power is to be centralized and transmitted to this place.

The purchase made by the city includes 40 acres of land on the Namekagon river, nine miles away. Oscar Clausen, city engineer of St. Paul, was retained for the preliminary engineering work. He has surveyed the site for the dam which is to be built at once.

It was discovered by a hydraulic survey that the river at the point selected for the dam and mill pond for storage has an average depth of three feet. The flow of the water is 200 feet a minute, which makes, it is reported, one of the best water power sites in Wisconsin.

This power is to be developed and the electricity sold to manufacturers at cost. The charge is estimated to be about 1 cent per kilowatt. It may be even less. What future development of water power streams in the vicinity is possible has not been forecast. It is expected, however, that when the necessity again arises for more power that it will be forthcoming.

Situated near the geographical center of Washburn county, Spooner is becoming a well-known city of the northern part of this state. Being half way between the twin cities and the twin ports it has a strategic position as a distributing point. It is the point where two of the lines of the Omaha road diverge. For this reason the railroad company has built the finest station between the head of the lakes and Chicago, and as many as 16 trains a day pass through.

The original water power comes from the Yellow river, which

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PAY TO BE DECIDED ON

Training of teachers for the compulsory part-time continuation schools, made possible by the passage by the Legislature of House bill No. 2420, for which educators of the state contended during almost the entire time of the recent legislative session, will be the first step taken by local educators to meet the needs of youth between the ages of 14 and 16 years engaged in industry. Lack of funds is said to make it impossible to start the next school year which might otherwise be begun in the course of the winter. It is expected, therefore, that no part-time work for this class of children will be undertaken before September, 1914.

The interim will be employed in making preliminary arrangements, a chief feature of which will be the training of teachers. Teachers for such schools have been the problem from the start. The need is for men and women who combine a knowledge of the trade with an ability to teach, and it is found that these cannot be picked up from either the industries or the school room, but must be carefully trained. A method of instruction which is being worked out by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and Simmons College only partially meets the need, since it is limited to women. The question, according to Supt. Franklin B. Dyer, will be taken up for careful consideration in September. It will be necessary also to fix the salaries of such teachers, making them large enough to attract the best kind of men and women suited to such work.

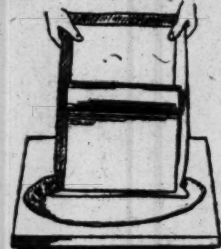
A second important matter to be considered will be the cooperation of employers. This is regarded as essential if the best work is to be done by the schools. One strong point in the success of the Ohio system as operated in Cincinnati, where it was organized by Dr. Dyer, then superintendent of schools in that city, is the interest and cooperation of employers in the schools. It is hoped to arouse a similar interest in Boston. It is already settled that instruction in the schools shall be along three lines, academic, industrial and civic, each to have an important bearing on the other. The academic will be related to the industrial and aim to fit the pupil for greater industrial achievement as well as broaden his outlook in other directions. The civic will tend to fit him for a higher citizenship.

No attempt will be made through the new schools to reach the children already in industry but to take care of the children now in the schools as they leave the schools to enter the wage-earning fields. The establishment of the schools will thus be gradual. At the present time there are probably 12,000 children who would come under the compulsory law were the school committee able to enforce it. For the most part they are in unskilled positions which lead to nowhere. Jobs that do lead to good permanent positions or are continuously progressive, are not as a rule open to children under 16 years of age.

There is no strictly part-time schooling that would come under the meaning of the new law in Boston at the present time. There are all-day schools which are trying to work out systems by which the pupils can spend more or less time in industrial shops, and continuation school classes in preparatory salesmanship have a few pupils under 16 years of age, but they are so few as scarcely to be worth the counting. Continuation school courses as now conducted are practically all for young men and women over 16 years of age and will not be affected by the new measure. Continuation of the future schools will be of two types,

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says W. Stanwood Field, director of evening and continuation schools, those for boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years who have gone into industry, and attendance at which will be compulsory, and those for young men and women over that age at which attendance will be voluntary.

COLLEGE BOYS TO BE INSTRUCTED IN ARMY WORK

GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Students representing more than 50 universities, colleges and high schools east of the Rocky mountains, will be encamped here for six weeks beginning next month. They will receive a rigid course in military training at the hands of a corps of officers from the regular army.

The camp, which has the enthusiastic endorsement of both President Wilson and Secretary Garrison of the war department, will be the first of the kind ever held in this country, and General Wood believes each summer hereafter will see similar camps of college men, not only at Gettysburg, but in various parts of the United States.

"I believe," General Wood said here a few days ago, "that these camps will have a tremendous influence in revivifying among the youth of this country, especially those of the universities, colleges and other institutions of learning, a proper appreciation of each man's responsibility to the country in time of war."

FOURTH TUNNEL TO BE BUILT
PITTSBURGH—Announcement has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that work on another tunnel at Liberty street, Braddock, will be started soon. This will be the fourth improvement of the kind in that vicinity. It will connect Braddock and North Braddock. The three completed underground crossings were constructed at a cost of \$500,000 to the boroughs of Braddock and North Braddock and the railroad company.

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MIDDLE-AGED FARMER desires position on farm, \$100 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

CHAMBER MAID, institution in city; middle age, desirable position of respectable character. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

COUNTER GIRL, restaurant in city; noon work; 50c a day and dinner. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

DEMONSTRATOR electrical appliances, 6 weeks board and room, 25-26 years; must later be able to take charge of lodging house 17 rooms. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DEMONSTRATOR for house to house and department stores in N. E. states; salary, \$1000. See F. E. HILL, 16 Bromfield st., Boston.

DEMONSTRATORS, jewelry store in Boston; \$30 week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRL, no experience; \$4 week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, machine shop in 8 Boston; \$4 week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY HELPER in So. Boston; 10c per hour. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SECOND YOUNG—Young girl wanted, this fall, desirable position of respectable character; will consider everything except canvassing.

REWEAVING GIRL (colored) wanted; MISS LAMB, 333 Huntington st., Suite 19, Boston.

SHAKERS AND FEEDERS, laundry in Roxbury, \$4-\$8 week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

STARCHER (shirt and collar) wanted. Apply TRINITY HOUSE LAUNDRY, 103 Roxbury st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHY TEACHER wanted at once, Isaac Pitman system, for an advanced pupil. HELENE MOSS, 47 Talbot av., Dorchester. Tel. Dor. 4659-M.

STENOGRAPHER student or other person to attend office of public stenographer for about a month; very small remuneration, but an opportunity to practice. Address by letter only. M. W. MACY, 906 Tremont st., Boston.

STITCHERS to go to Camden, Mass. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

WAITRESS to take charge of dining room at the WINNICOTTE HOUSE, Wellesley, Mass.

WAITRESSES wanted; 4 waitresses; bright, inexperienced girls considered. ENNEAG HOUSE, South Hingham, Me.

WAITRESS, restaurant in Somerville; \$5 week, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAITRESS at Revere. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAITRESS, restaurant in Somerville; \$5 week, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

GENERAL WORK-Young woman (colored) would like work taking care of house and children. MRS. ALEXANDER, 940 Tremont st., Boston. 7

HOUSEKEEPER-Compensation-Redhead, capable American woman desires position with elderly person, or two; will travel; references; red head, people rather than high wages. MRS. D. KELLEY, 400 Centre st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 8

HOUSEKEEPER-Professional woman desires position; experienced housekeeper; references; good references. MRS. HELEN F. WALLACE, 4 Rutland sq., Boston. 8

LAUNDRY WORK-wanted by a colored woman Wednesday and Friday by the day; suburban place preferred. MRS. JENNIE SCOTFIELD, 120 W. Roxbury, Mass. 8

LAUNDRESS-Young, reliable woman wishes work for Mondays and Tuesdays; will go in or out of town. M. A. HATCH, 2 Chester pl., Boston. 8

LAUNDRESS, first class colored woman wants work to take home; will also do morning work. MRS. L. A. FOSKEY, 20 Garden st., Boston. 8

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER in gentleman's family where there are servants; references. MRS. J. PLACID, 60 Albany av., Hartford, Conn. 8

LIGHT HOUSEWORK-wanted for the summer by young woman. MRS. CLARA, 64 Surinon, Winchester, Mass. 8

MORNING WORK-wanted in the city. MRS. CLEMENTINE BEMBY, 56 W. Dedman st., Boston. 8

MORNING WORK-wanted by young woman; good reader and sewer; would care for small apartment; wait on lady or child; references. BESSIE COLE, 68 Regent st., Roxbury, Mass. 8

MOTHER'S HELPER-Situation wanted by a young woman; good references. MRS. M. BUREAU, Roxbury High School, Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Rox. 3210. 8

NURSEMAID-Young girl wants situation with one or two children; prefer to go away; tel. B. 2187. MRS. SAMUEL H. YOUNG, 201 Beacon st., Boston. 8

NURSEMAID-Young girl, good references, would like work for little girl for good home and board for summer. G. E. COOPER, 14 Pembroke st., Boston. 8

NURSEMAID-Colored girl (14) wants situation to care for baby by day and night; suburbs preferred; 43 a week. BESSIE KENDRY, 4 Warwick, Boston. 8

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of stenography, American (22), good penman, work best references. MABEL D. FARNHAM, 10 Huntington rd., East Saugus, Mass. Tel. Saugus 202-2. 8

WANTED-Position by middle-aged woman at general housework or day work, or child; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 647 East 60th st., New York City. MRS. HARRIS. 8

PRIVATE SECRETARY, stenographer, or bookkeeper, residence Somerville, age 46, single, good experience, references and good references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 647 East 60th st., New York City. MRS. HARRIS. 8

PLAIN SEWING-Situation wanted by a young woman; good references. MRS. CAROLINE DENNIS, 6 Hicknell av., Roxbury, Mass. 8

SLAVEY-Young woman, good references, would like work for little girl for good home and board for summer. G. E. COOPER, 14 Pembroke st., Boston. 8

SALESLADY or cashier-Young lady, good appearance, wants position; experienced in both lines; references. MRS. MARTHA LOEBENBECK, 303 North Beacon st., care Mrs. Brauer, Boston. 8

SALESLADY, residence Boston, 37-38 week; mention 1003. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960. 8

SEAMSTRESS or attendant wants position to cut out and sew; references. ANNIE SEAM, 162 W. Canton st., Boston. 8

STENOGRAPHER, residence Everett, 18, single, good references and education; 35 a week; mention 1003. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960. 8

STENOGRAPHER or bookkeeper, residence Boston, 18, single, knowledge of French and German; good references; 35 a week; mention 1003. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960. 8

STENOGRAPHER-College graduate, experienced stenographer; desires full position; MISS LUCY HEALD, 15 Wendell st., Cambridge, Mass. 8

STENOGRAPHER-High school and business college graduate; desires position in Boston. ERMA F. MYERS, 41 Summit av., Allston, Mass. Tel. Brighton 1122. 8

STENOGRAPHER wants position; bright, capable; 9 years' experience; not afraid of work. ANNIE E. BUTLER, 54 E. Springfield st., Boston. 8

STENOGRAPHER desires position; some experience; graduate of the U. S. A. Commercial school; salary adjustable. MRS. A. E. JOHNSON, 38 Rutland sq., Boston. 8

STENOGRAPHER-Young girl wants position as stenographer; no office experience; any reasonable offer considered. JOSEPHINE CLARK, 41 Village st., Boston. 7

STENOGRAPHER desires position; rapid and thorough; five years' experience; first class references. MISS F. M. HOWLAND, Haverhill, N. H. 7

TUTOR-Or would do pantry work in summer hotel; residence Worthington, single, awaits an offer. Mention 10000. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960. 8

TWO YOUNG LADIES would like positions together, as waitresses or general cleaning room work in hotel for or White Mts. preferred. MISS LYDIA W. POLLITT, 507 Bowditch st., New Bedford, Mass. 8

VISITING SECRETARY or Helper wants employment; private work, lodge or social; anything where penmanship is required. MRS. E. JONES, 235 Franklin st., Tel. 3518-M Cambridge. 8

WANTED-Laundry work in or out of the city for all day work. Address MISS D. MILLS, 38 Dover st., Boston. 8

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wants situation with one or two adults; to have entire charge. AGNES FINLAY, care Fraser, 9 Bowdoin st., Boston. 8

WOULD LIKE plain sewing, mending and darning; good references; references; or plain sewing with dressmaking. MARGARET B. WILLIAMS, 151 Jerome st., W. Medford, Mass. 8

YOUNG GIRL would like position, billing clerk (Underwood), general office work; 11 months' experience; references; 18 years; 30 a week. MRS. M. R. HURLAND, Main st., Concord Junction, Mass. 8

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement and education desires position as traveling companion; experienced; highest references. MRS. L. LITTLE, Hingham, Mass. P. O. Box 452. 8

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Cotton Trade Situation Investment News

TEXAS VIEW OF THE COTTON MARKET SITUATION BEARISH

Has Been Largely a Speculative Affair, but Conditions for the Crop Seem More Favorable and Lower Prices Are Predicted by Some

GALVESTON, Tex.—But little light has been shed on the cotton market situation in Texas during the past two weeks. Influenced in the main by good weather conditions, and by selling on the New York market from spot houses and Liverpool, prices have shown a decline recently after a period of bullish tendencies. In the past two weeks of trading, there is now shown a net increase of from 5 to 10 points, but the outlook is bearish and it is confidently expected among the talent in Texas that this advance will soon be overcome and that a net slump will be in evidence.

While the decline has been general within the past week, there have been bulges in July, the active month, that have set prices for this month at new high levels. Fluctuations in prices have been greatest in this month, trading at times being very active and prices falling off under the heavy realizing.

While prices in the Texas markets, as well as in New York and elsewhere, have varied through as wide a range as 30 points, there has been nothing in these variations that has disclosed the real facts necessary to clarify the vision with regard to the intrinsic value of the commodity. The market has been one of speculation and not one in which the trade has seen the real value of the staple as measured by supply and demand. The course taken by the cotton market in Texas has been nothing more than the course laid out by a compromise between the two speculative views of the future. It has been the path of least resistance.

Recent developments seem to indicate that the English view of the cotton market has been more in line with the course the market has taken than the view entertained by the American trader. In America it seems that the trade has proceeded on the theory that the worldwide financial depression, which first became manifest at the outbreak of the Balkan war, must sooner or later be felt in trade contraction and a restricted demand for cotton.

The English view of the situation has been the direct opposite. The English traders have proceeded on the hypothesis that the impetus which the cotton trade had acquired was such that it would be immune from influences which might tend to bring about a depression, and so far it appears that this class has been more nearly correct than the American traders. There is at present a greater restriction of credit throughout the world than has been manifest recently, and the American trader, as its sentiment is reflected in Texas, seems to be that this credit restriction can not much longer continue without its effect being markedly felt in the cotton markets. Its influence on the cotton industry would be far reaching, as this industry, in its relation to general prosperity, affects and is affected by probably a larger number of persons than any other department of industrial activity.

Those of the trade in Texas who have studied the relation of the money markets to the cotton markets point out the fact that in the past any financial stringency has affected the cotton market, but that a period of about six months has always elapsed between the period of financial stringency and the lower prices of cotton. In other words, they believe that past experiences teach that it takes at least six months for any restriction of credit or financial stringency to affect the cotton markets, but that any restriction of credit must

necessarily affect the cotton market to a greater or less degree. The cotton market is not immune from influence of the financial market but is directly dependent upon it, they assert.

No one can yet say just what the cotton crop for 1913-14 will be, as weather conditions within the next 60 days will determine, to a large extent, just what the yield will be. Up to date the progress of the crop in Texas has been satisfactory. Good weather has prevailed throughout the greater part of the cotton belt in Texas and Oklahoma during the past two weeks and reports from correspondents scattered throughout this territory would indicate that the crop has made very satisfactory progress. Crop estimates made up by experts who have investigated conditions throughout Texas, show a higher per cent of normal. Estimates of acreage also show a larger crop than was indicated after the slump from the first published reports. There is an increase of about five per cent in the acreage in Texas over last year, which means a crop of about 12,000,000 acres.

Some complaints of crop pests, especially the boll weevil, are being received from south Texas. Organized efforts are being made, however, against these and other pests and experts are not greatly alarmed. Some damage is being done, they admit, but they do not believe the crop will be greatly curtailed.

There is still a large short interest in the Texas market as in all other American markets, and there is a continual struggle between the long and short interests for supremacy. There has been an increased covering and this has greatly strengthened what would otherwise have been a bearish market. Several short interests have been badly squeezed and have hurried to cover, while others have been able to stand their ground. The bulls think now, however, that remaining shorts are about ready to take to cover. There will be a strong effort made to drive them to the wall before the new crop cotton is thrown on the market.

In Texas already there is much talk of the new-crop cotton, and it is said that the "first bale" is already in sight. Reports would indicate that a new record is to be made for the first bale this year, and as the time of the first bale is taken as an indication of the earliness or lateness of the crop, it may be expected that the Texas crop is well advanced.

In summing up the Texas cotton market conditions, a prominent buyer, known to favor higher prices, says: "I would like to be optimistic and prophesy higher prices for cotton, but I can not bring myself to believe that a correct appraisal of the economic factors in the situation at present justifies this view. It is possible that speculative over-confidence in lower prices may from time to time bring about precipitate covering of short interests and temporary advances, but if the study of economic history has any value whatever it must be admitted that it now points toward a diminished purchasing power throughout the world. A diminished purchasing power can only be offset in its effect on prices by a diminished supply. Anything which tends to indicate that the growing crop of cotton is likely to be curtailed will advance prices, and anything which tends to indicate that the growing crop is still more flourishing will tend to lower prices. It is purely a question of what will the growing crop amount to."

WORK PROGRESSING STEADILY ON THE NEW YORK CONNECTING

Work on the New York Connecting railroad, the four-track freight and passenger road which is to connect the New Haven with Pennsylvania and provide a new way for moving much of New England's freight and passenger traffic, has been progressing steadily now for a year.

The New York Connecting railroad, which is the joint enterprise of the New Haven and Pennsylvania roads, is the greatest private engineering enterprise at present under way in this part of the country, and the bridge will be the longest in the world. The bridge itself will be 15,840 feet long, the railroad and bridge combined will be 10 miles long and cost \$30,000,000.

The road will leave the New Haven's Harlem River branch at One Hundred and Forty-second street in the Bronx, will cross Bronx Kills to Randall's island, thence across Little Hell Gate to Wards island and running along the easterly edge of Wards island on a steel and concrete viaduct will cross Hell Gate over the arch bridge, 3000 feet long and 300 feet high, to Long Island City. There it will connect with the Pennsylvania near the Sunnyside yards, but the freight line will be continued farther until it joins the tracks of the old Manhattan Beach road over which it will run to Bay Ridge, where the freight will be ferried across the bay to Greenville, N. J.

When this bridge is completed through trains will be run from Boston to Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Washington and Florida. In his testimony before Committee Prouty recently, President

BANK CLEARINGS MONTH OF JUNE SATISFACTORY

Total bank clearings in the United States during June, according to the statement compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., which includes returns from 128 leading centers, amount to \$1,635,258,996, a gain of 0.4 per cent over the same month last year, but a loss of 0.8 per cent as compared with corresponding month in 1911. Considering the slowing down in many important lines, this may be regarded as quite a satisfactory exhibit and indicates that the disturbance to general business has not been as extensive as it appeared to be.

This is particularly noticeable at many of the larger cities in the Middle Atlantic and Central states, where marked increases over all previous corresponding months reflect considerable activity.

1913 1912

New Eng. \$710,030,714 \$800,562,551

Middle 1,156,892,122 1,008,010,207

So Atlantic 358,675,849 339,236,749

South 640,457,367 610,748,053

Central West 1,844,108,922 1,741,282,294

Western 603,294,250 561,013,577

Pacific 492,294,011 501,131,241

Total \$5,851,738,235 \$5,620,091,461

N. Y. city 7,753,320,451 7,961,091,461

U. S. \$13,605,058,686 \$13,582,078,928

TRANSACTIONS IN ARBITRAGE NO LONGER PAY

Formerly Heavy Business Was Done in This Branch of Stock Exchange, but Operations of the Kind Now Discouraged

RULE RATHER DRASTIC

NEW YORK—Announcement that Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. had closed its arbitrage department was a surprise, though Wall street did not marvel. Wall street was surprised that the arbitrage department had been kept open so long; that, in fact, of the 25 houses formerly principally engaged in arbitrage between New York and London any one in recent months had found it worth while to maintain its staff and facilities for this business.

In April, 1911, the stock exchange governors passed a rule designed to end arbitrage business as previously conducted. The idea was that transaction of joint accounts by houses doing business both in New York and London constituted an infraction of the hallowed rule against splitting commissions. For the same reason arbitrage between New York and Boston, Philadelphia and other cities was stopped many years ago.

In regard to foreign arbitrage, the exchange first adopted a resolution providing that members must charge the same eighth whenever they accepted an order executed by a non-member in a foreign market on securities listed in New York. That resolution was supposed to end supposed infraction of the commission rule. It satisfied at least one of the great complaints against arbitrage, that is, that American stocks could be bought in London on a lower commission rate than in New York. Before that some of the houses executed orders on Americans in London at a sixteenth or a thirty-second of 1 per cent.

But this rule was not altogether effective. It did not prevent transactions on joint account. The house with membership in New York could arrange with its correspondent, a member of the London Exchange, so that they could do business on joint account, the New York house escaping commission in New York and the London house in London. A new rule provided that "any business, domestic or foreign, for the joint account of a member of the exchange and a non-member, where each party in interest charges a commission or allowance, is hereby prohibited." There could be no escape from this rule. It made the fence "horse high, bull strong and hog tight."

In old days arbitrage business could be done by a stock exchange house at expense of \$2.50 a hundred shares in this market. In the last two years it has cost about \$15 a hundred shares. The cost has been prohibitive, for seldom is there such a wide variance between New York and London prices as to warrant risk of buying in one market and selling in the other as nearly simultaneously as possible. Many brokers have complained bitterly against the prohibition. In old days it was nothing unusual to see 100,000 shares a morning come over the arbitrage rail. Many have hoped for a rescission of the rule. They argued that even if they did not profit directly from arbitrage business, the business made the market active, and that activity bred activity. Activity, as a result of the arbitrage business, engendered activity here.

DU PONT POWDER BUSINESS GOOD

NEW YORK—Despite reports of curtailment from many quarters, duPont de Nemours Powder Company has not been troubled by any depression in business and in fact may do better this year than last. An official says:

"Our business continues good in almost all sections.

"In spite of general scarcity of capital, there is an enormous amount of construction work in progress and there is no present indication of a cessation of activity in that line. Railroads have been doing considerable work straightening curves and reducing grades and they are keeping up this work in spite of deadlock in the money market.

"Collections are holding up well and with exception of one or two points they are, perhaps, even better than last year. Whenever I visit New York or Boston I feel a good bit like President Bush of Missouri Pacific who announced on leaving for the West that he was going back where the sun was shining."

FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING

NEW YORK—The Federal Mining & Smelting Company reports net earnings for the third quarter of its fiscal year of \$204,000, making the total net earnings for nine months \$724,000. The earnings for the nine months are more than sufficient to pay the full year's 6 per cent dividend on the preferred stock.

AVERAGE CLOSING PRICE

NEW YORK—The average closing price of 16 leading stocks Thursday was 113½—5-16 higher than Wednesday, or 20 7-16 below the highest and 8½ below the lowest of 1912.

RAILROADS BUY EQUIPMENT ON LONG CREDIT

NEW YORK—One feature of the equipment situation which has apparently escaped general attention and which is of particular importance, is the fact that, so far as can be learned, the placing of orders for equipment by railroads within the past half year, has depended to a very large extent upon the financial ability of the company taking the order to give long credit, and competition has not been ruled as much as usual by the matter of price. That many railroads, to which new equipment was an absolute necessity, have been unable to purchase their needs out of current earnings and have been equally unable to finance the purchase in the present state of the money market, is indicated by the large increase shown by the American Car & Foundry Company in its "accounts receivable." Other builders of rolling stock are understood to be in much the same position, and it is probable that the same state of affairs would be discovered were the books of rail making steel companies to be examined.

It is felt that railroad purchasing, during the present summer, would have been fairly active had railroad earnings been more satisfactory. At present, equipment buying is insignificant, the number of inquiries for rolling stock on the market being smaller than in a number of years, and although the car and locomotive building concerns have several months' business now on their books, it is evident that unless a revival in demand is witnessed, they will find themselves compelled to reduce mill operations considerably by the early fall.

Fortunately, the majority of the equipment companies at present are in excellent financial shape and are able to stand the strain of long credit, temporarily at least. It is to be hoped, however, that conditions will soon change so as to obviate the necessity for such long credits.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Current Boston wholesale market quotations follow:

Flour—Spring patents, \$5@5.50, winter patents \$5.10@5.40, Kansas in sacks \$4.40@5.00, winter straight, \$5.00@5.25, winter clears \$4.50@5.00, spring clears in sacks \$3.75@4.25.

Millfeed—Spring bran \$22.50@22.75 winter bran \$22.50@23.00, red dog \$29.50 middlings \$23.50@27.00, mixed feed \$23.50@26.50.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 73c, No. 3 yellow 72½c, ship lake and rail No. 2 yellow 71½c, No. 3 yellow 70½c@71c, all rail No. 2 yellow 72½c@73c, No. 3 yellow 72@72½c.

Straw—Oat \$12.50@14.00, rye \$24.00@25.00.

Hay—Choice \$23.00, No. 1 \$21.00@22.00, No. 2 \$18.50@19.50, No. 3 \$13.50@15.00, stock \$12.00@13.00.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 50c, No. 2 clipped white, 40c, ship fancy 40 lbs 49½c@50c, fancy 38 lbs 40c@49c, reg 38 lbs 48c@49c, reg 36 lbs 47c@48c.

Lard—Pure 12½c, raw leaf 12½c, rendered leaf 13½c.

Cornmeal—Bag \$1.38@1.40, granulated \$3.75@3.80, bolted \$3.70@3.75.

Beans—Pea choice per bu \$2.40@2.50, California small white \$4, yellow eyes \$3, red kidneys \$2.45@2.50.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henneries 25¢@27c, eastern extra 24¢@25c, western prime firsts 21¢@21½c.

Coffee—Texas per cwt \$1@1.25, Egyptian per bag \$1.75@2.25.

Potatoes—Maine, 2-bu bag \$8.50, sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$3.50@4, per cwt \$4.50; new potatoes per bbl \$1.60@2.

Butter—Northern creamery extra 28¢@29c, western best 27½¢@28c.

Fruit—Strawberries, qt box 7¢@20c; pineapples, \$2.20@3.75 per crate; muskmelons per standard crate \$1.50@3, per pony crate 50¢@82.

Apples—Per bbl cold storage \$5@5.50.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations: Crystal dominos, 7.25¢@7.75c; eagle tablets, 6c; cubes, 4.95c; cut loaf, 5.50c; crushed, 5.40c; XXXX powdered, 4.75c; granulated and fine, bbl and 100-lb bags, 4.60c; 25-lb bags and under, 4.65¢@4.90c; diamond A, 4.60c; extra C's, 4.415c; yellow C's, 3.85¢@3.95c.

Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated and fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.70c.

SHORT TERM NOTES

Amal Copper... 2½ Mar '15 97½ 98½
Amer Loco... 5 Oct '13 99½ 100½
Amer Loco... 5 Oct '14 99 100
Amer Loco... 5 July '15 98 99½
Amer Loco... 5 July '16 98 99½
Ayer Mills... 4½ Mar '15 94 97½
Ayer Mills... 4½ Mar '16 98 95½
Ayer Mills... 4½ Mar '17 97½ 99½
Balt & Ohio... 2½ July '14 98½ 99½
Bos & Me... 5 Feb '14 96 98
C & W L... 5 Sept '15 97½ 99½
C & W L... 5 Oct '14 97½ 99½
C J R & U S... 5 July '15 99 99½
Erie... 6 April '14 98½ 99½
Erie... 6 Oct '14 97½ 99½
Erie... 5 April '15 96½ 97½
Ill Cent... 4½ July '15 98½ 99½
Int Harv... 5 Feb '15 97½ 98½
Lack Steel... 5 Mar '15 93 95
Lake & M... 4½ May '14 99½ 99½
Lake Erie... 4½ May '14 99½ 99½
Mich Cent... 4½ Mar '14 99½ 99½
N Y Cent... 5 Apr '14 99½ 99½
N Y Cent... 4½ Mar '14 98½ 99½
N Y Cent... 4½ May '15 97½ 98½
Southern... 5 Feb '16 97½ 98½
Un Fruit... 6 May '17 99½ 100
T S Smelt... 6 Aug '16 97½ 99
Utah... 6 April '17 98 99
Westinghouse... 6 Aug '13 99½ 100½

*\$3000 notes only.

REVOLUTION IN CHARACTER OF FOREIGN TRADE

Bulk of Exports of United States Consists of Manufactures, Whereas Foodstuffs Formerly Were Largest Item

WONDERFUL PROGRESS

NEW YORK—National City Bank July circular says in part: American industries are entering competition of the world with astonishing rapidity and success. Not merely have the sales of American produce to foreign countries increased by tremendous strides in the last decade and a half. The more important fact is that there has been a revolution in the character of the foreign trade, and instead of the bulk of our exports being foodstuffs, by far the greater share is now made up of manufactures. The sales of American manufactures in Europe reached the large figure of \$432,828,006 in 1912, exclusive of foodstuffs wholly or partly manufactured. This was an increase from \$225,717,951 in 1904, or almost 92 per cent in eight years.

The only three countries in the world that are to be classed with the United States in a consideration of their manufactures are all in Europe, and but two of them exceed this country in exportation of manufactures. These are Great Britain and Germany. The third, which ranks behind the United States as an exporter of manufactures, is France. The relative position of these four nations, as exporters of manufactures, has not altered since 1900. Great Britain leads, with Germany second and the United States third. But in that period the United States has gained more than any of the others and Great Britain least, the percentages of increase being: United States 110, Germany 87.2, France 71, Great Britain 68.8. Another 15 years of such development of American industries as has been brought about in the last decade and a half will see a change in the relative position of these four great exporters of manufactures, with the United States climbing toward the head of the list.

But while American manufacturers have been selling in rapidly increasing quantities in great industrial countries of Europe, they have not been neglecting opportunities elsewhere. Exports of articles of domestic manufacture, exclusive of foodstuffs wholly or partly manufactured, to five grand divisions of the world outside of Europe, in 1904 were \$226,697,951. In 1912 they had grown to \$587,880,681. This was an increase of about 160 per cent, a percentage of growth nearly twice as great as for sales in Europe. The best percentage was in South America, where sales of manufactures rose from \$34,863,354 in 1904 to \$115,413,527 in 1912, or 231 per cent. The increase in North America exceeded that in Europe. Sales in 1904 were \$114,865,163. In 1912 they grew to \$325,679,924, an increase of over 183 per cent. In Asia, sales of American manufactures nearly doubled, and in Oceania more than doubled.

In sharp contrast to this uniform growth of sales of manufactures are figures for exports of crude foodstuffs and foodstuffs wholly or partly manufactured. In 1898, the first year that our total exports exceeded a billion dollars, foodstuffs and food animals constituted more than 25 per cent, and foodstuffs wholly or partly prepared almost another fourth. In 1908, when total exports had grown to \$1,834,780,357, foodstuffs and food animals furnished only 10.30 per cent and foodstuffs wholly or partly prepared only 18.10 per cent. In 1912 there has been a further decrease, bringing percentage of the two classes of foodstuffs exports to less than 20 per cent of total. In 15 years foodstuffs have dropped from almost half our total exports to less than one-fifth. Exports of manufactures have increased from about one-fourth to one-half of the total, and figures for fiscal year 1913 show material increases over 1912. Manufactured exports are now greater than were our exports of all kinds 15 years ago.

In exports of manufactures there are some striking instances of growth, and one example of development of a new industry. This new industry is the production of photographic supplies. In 1904 foreign sales of such goods were only \$127,501; in 1912 they were \$9,445,446, an increase of about 7300 per cent. Machinery, manufactures of iron and steel; cars, carriages and other vehicles, electrical apparatus and instruments; leather and its manufactures; refined or manufactured oils; agricultural implements and manufactures of wood, show the chief gains. The increase in manufactures of iron and steel is almost 150 per cent for that period. Agricultural implements gained more than 50 per cent. Electrical instruments and apparatus as much. Manufactures of copper rose from \$57,142,081 to \$113,959,919, a gain of almost 100 per cent. The exports of cars, carriages and other vehicles nearly quadrupled. Manufactures of wood increased from 12,981,112 in 1904 to \$92,867,704 in 1912, or about 615 per cent. The exports of chemicals, dyes and drugs nearly doubled.

CIRCULATION PER CAPITA

WASHINGTON—Volume of money in circulation July 1 was \$3,371,326,007, or \$34.64 per capita.

To individual investors who would increase their income we have for sale
8% FIRST MORTGAGES
on choice inside business property in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton,
the truly wonderful cities of Western Canada.

Western Canada is today the most prosperous section of the North American continent. Good government, good schools, ideal climate, just laws honestly enforced, and the best agricultural land on earth make this class of investment ideal security.

W. H. COYLE & CO., 294 Washington St., Boston

FUNCTIONS OF THREE OF THE LARGEST FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of England a Private Stock Institution in Which Government Has No Voice—Imperial Bank of Germany Private But Government Has Strong Influence

The introduction of the Glass-Steagall currency measure has started a discussion of the banking and currency systems of the world and it is interesting to know the functions of the great banks of Europe. The following review of the character and functions of the largest three banks in Europe is taken from a circular issued by Messrs. Nelson Cook & Co., bankers, of Baltimore.

"The Bank of England is a private stock company in which the government has no voice. The stockholders elect the governors and directors, and supreme control rests with the governor, deputy governor and 24 directors. There are two great departments—one, under a chief accountant, responsible for the management of stocks forming the national debt; the other, under a chief cashier, who has charge of issue and payment of notes, loans, discounts, etc. Two British names required, class of collateral, marketable securities quoted on London exchange, mining shares excepted. Bank always prepared to re-discount for other banks. Bank transacts all of the business of the government, acts as medium for issue of gold and silver coin, and grants temporary advances to the government. Bank does not discount for parties having no account and does not make call loans. There is no rule requiring a reserve. Bank relies upon fixing the bank rate to prevent gold from leaving the country and attracting gold from other countries. The Bank of England can issue notes to any amount against gold coin or bullion, but is restricted to an issue of \$90,000,000 against securities—British consols and other government obligations.

"The Bank of France is a private stock company. Government has no interest in ownership of stock. Stockholders elect 15 regents and three censors. The governor and two sub-governors are named by decree of the President of the republic upon proposal of the minister of finance. Managers named by chief of state on report of the minister of finance. Reserves required by law of four kinds—surplus for advance in bank rate above a fixed rate, surplus from profits, from premiums on new shares, real estate surplus, representing value of central bank building, and special surplus in order to insure stability of dividends. Bank obliged to invest in French rentes more than half its capital and surplus. Bank discounts for any one who has an account. Three signatures required. Rediscounts for other banks. It is estimated 70 per cent of discounts are for other banks. Bank loans, limited amount on securities, generally guaranteed by the state, the department, municipalities or French colonies. Rate on collateral loans greater than on discounted bills. Cash held by the banks in France, other than the Bank of France, small. Strength of banks more in value of commercial bills than in cash reserve, because of facilities offered by the Bank of France for conversion of bills into cash.

"Note Issue—Maximum authorized, \$1,100,000,000. Can issue only against cash or discount or loans. Productive circulation against discounts and loans is taxed 0.50 per 1000 francs. Circulation in excess pays 0.20 per 1000 francs. No interest allowed. France being a creditor nation, not necessary to stimulate gold imports, but reserve is maintained by raising bank rate.

"In the Imperial Bank of Germany the stock is all owned by private individuals, but government has strong and positive influence in management. Bank discounts for other banks, also for commercial and industrial enterprises and merchants. When loans are made to institutions, manufacturers, railroads, etc., it is the custom that such loans shall first be made by private banks and re-discounted by the Reichsbank. It is exceptional to discount bills with collateral. Bank accepts any amount on deposit, as low as one mark. No interest allowed. "Circulation—Notes which are taxed and are practically what we would call emergency circulation are such notes as are issued in excess of the aggregate of the following items: First, the amount of gold bullion and specie held by the bank; second, the amount of government notes so held; third, the amount of uncovered notes authorized by law (the Kontingent); fourth, the amount of notes of other banks held by the Reichsbank. These taxed notes are issued when there is demand from the country for additional circulation, and fluctuate according to the demand. The bank has the exclusive right to note issue.

"Limitation of Note Issue—It must not be greater than three times the amount of gold and gold bullion and government notes. Furthermore all notes issued in excess of gold and government notes are also a basis of issue; in fact they are treated as if they were gold. Notes are redeemable in gold at the branches.

"How Gold Reserve is Controlled—The bank always has on hand a large amount of bills of exchange payable in foreign countries, but it relies chiefly upon increasing the rate of discount to attract gold. The bank loans money without interest to people who import gold and takes all of the steps similar to those used by the Bank of England to increase its gold reserve."

"The Old Colony Trust Company has issued a valuable work containing an analysis of the accounts and capitalizations of the leading railway systems of the United States. The work includes, in the case of each system, its history, comparative capitalization, earnings and traffic statistics, a description of the bonds issued, assumed and guaranteed, the range of prices at which the bonds have sold during the years 1903 to 1912 inclusive, and the New England states in which the bonds are considered a legal investment for savings banks. The information contained therein has been largely taken from reports of the companies, and while it is not guaranteed, every endeavor has been made to avoid inaccuracies.

The volume is handsomely bound and contains 701 pages.

AN ANALYSIS OF RAILROADS

UNITED STATES RUBBER
NEW YORK—Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, a subsidiary of United States Rubber Company, showed the largest half-year earnings in the history of the company for the six months ended June 30, 1912. This subsidiary for the year ended Dec. 31, 1912, showed net sales of approximately \$9,000,000, an increase of 25 per cent.

INTERCOLONIAL OF CANADA
MONTREAL—Intercolonial railway engineers are examining the road with a view of reducing grades to 6-10 of 1 per cent maximum. Double-tracking will be taken up as requirements demand. A new terminal is to be built at Halifax. Reduction of grades will double hauling power of each locomotive.

Do You Wish to Get Away From the Beaten Path?

It is pleasant to send the machine threading along through pleasant valleys and highways which seem almost unfrequented—but where the roads are good. May the Monitor aid you in laying your route along good roads? We shall be pleased to do so.

ADDRESS: ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

Leading Events of Athletic World Record Tennis Crowd

ATHLETES MEET IN CHICAGO FOR SENIOR TITLES

Some Remarkable Performances Are Looked for in Today's Big Track and Field Games at Grant Park

FINE JUNIOR EVENTS

CHICAGO—The senior track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be run off at Grant Park this afternoon and with one of the best entry lists ever received for such a meet some excellent competition is looked for. Not only are the individual events expected to be closely fought, but the race for the team championship is expected to be one of the closest ever held.

The final heat of the 110-meter hurdles at Stockholm, Sweden, was to be reenacted this afternoon. F. W. Kelly of the University of Southern California was the favorite. Three other American hurdlers, who pushed him to his remarkable performance at Stockholm, were his competitors again this afternoon. J. P. Nicholson, captain of the University of Missouri track team, John R. Case, University of Illinois, and J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan University, were the three who were expected to make Kelly extend himself to the very limit to capture the event.

The Olympic games last year so overshadowed the national A. A. U. championships in this country that the lists were not well filled. This year, however, there were entered practically every athlete of renown and near-renown in America. It was confidently expected that with weather conditions favorable, there would be some new records hung up. The nine days' meet comes to an end tomorrow when German turners stage competitive drills.

One record performance marked the running off of the junior championships Friday afternoon and Chicago Athletic Association athletes easily won the team honors. The well-balanced team captured first place in seven of the 18 events. Capt. A. W. Kohler of Michigan was the individual star with 11 points.

Lund broke the only record of the day, throwing the javelin 148 ft. 8 in. a new junior mark. A feature of the day was the victory of James Ray of the Illinois Athletic Club over Strobino, an Olympic point winner, in the five-mile run. Ray lay back until nearly the last lap, when he shot ahead and finished 30 yards in front of Strobino, who set the pace practically all the way.

Golditz, the decathlon winner, was first in the 200-yard hurdles, but was disqualified for "hooking" the last hurdle, and the event was given to Corey. The summary:

100-yard dash—Won by Reller, Missouri A. C.; Holland, Xavier A. C., second; Loomis, Chicago A. C., third. Time—16.2-5s.
220-yard dash—Won by Howe, North Dorchester, Mass.; Upton, New Orleans Gymnastic Club, second; Logan, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—23.2-5s.
440-yard dash—Won by Curtis, C. A. A.; Blair, C. A. C., second; Logan, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—51.1-5s.
880-yard run—Won by Sauer, C. A. A.; Hayes, I. A. C., second; Norris, C. A. A., third. Time—2m. 1.5-5s.
121-yard hurdles—Won by Rieder, C. A. A.; McDonald, N. A. C., second; High, Boston A. A., third. Time—17s.
220-yard hurdles—Won by Corey, Chicago A. C.; High, Boston A. A., second; McDonald, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—26.3-5s.
1 mile run—Maroon, Boston A. A.; Waage, C. A. C., second; Hurtt, Kansas City, third. Time—4m. 32.2-5s.
Five-mile run—Won by Ray, Illinois A. C.; Strobino, Paterson, N. J., second; no third. Time—26m. 59s.
10-mile walk—Won by Nurdorfer, N. Y. C.; Schwartz, I. A. C. A., second; Rens, Mohawk A. C., third. Time—7m. 44-5s.
Running high jump—Won by Walker, N. Y. A. C.; Crane, Tacoma, and E. W. Nixon, C. A. A., tied for second. Height—5ft. 11 in.

Running hop, step and jump—Won by Radican, Hibernian A. C., St. Louis; Ortman, National A. C., second; Emerson, C. A. A., third. Distance—46ft. 9 in.
Pole vault—Won by Shaw, Chicago A. A.; Culp, Illinois A. C., second; Caldwell, I. A. C., third. Height—12ft.
Broad jump—Won by Stiles, C. A. A.; Whitney, N. Y. A. C., second; Norris, C. A. A., third. Distance—22ft. 7 in.
Shotput, 16 pounds—Won by Kanzer, C. A. A.; Kohler, Michigan, second; Lillian, New Orleans Gymnastic, third. Distance—44ft. 2 in.
Hammer throw—Won by Walsh, I. A. C.; Kohler, Michigan, second; Lillian, New Orleans Gymnastic, third. Distance—138ft. 2 in.

Discus throw—Won by Kohler, Michigan; McDonald, N. A. C., second; Ritchie, Birmingham A. C., third. Distance—129ft. 3 in. (new junior record).
56-pound weight throw—Won by Cahill, Irish-American A. C.; Ritchie, Birmingham A. C., second; Lillian, New Orleans Gymnastic, third. Distance—51ft. 7 in.
Javelin throw—Won by Lund, I. A. C.; Gannon, Sacramento, second; O'Hara, Boston A. A., third. Distance—148ft. 5 in.

FINAL POINTS
Chicago A. A. 42, Irish-American 22, New York A. C. 19, Illinois A. C. 11, Boston A. A. 11, North Dorchester 5, New Orleans Gymnastic 4, C. C. 3, Michigan 1, Hibernian A. C. (St. Louis) 5, Missouri A. C. 3, Tacoma 3, Paterson 3, National C. C. (New York) 3, unattached 1, Mohawk 1, Kansas City A. C. 1, Birmingham 4, Sacramento 3.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE
Portland 4, Brockton 2.
Portland 12, Brockton 1.
Lawrence 10, Lynn 3.
Lawrence 11, Lynn 2.
Worcester 8, Lowell 4.
Lowell 5, Worcester 3.
New Bedford 8, Fall River 3.
Fall River 10, New Bedford 3.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Montgomery 8, Nashville 2.
Nashville 5, Montgomery 2.
Atlanta 2, New Orleans 2.
Chattanooga 9, Memphis 3.
Chattanooga 6, Memphis 0.
Mobile 10, Birmingham 0.
Birmingham 3, Mobile 1.
New Orleans 3, Atlanta 3.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE
Harrisburg 5, York 3.
York 8, Harrisburg 3.
Allentown 7, Wilmington 4.
Wilmington 10, Allentown 3.
Atlantic City 6, Trenton 4.
Trenton 5, Atlantic City 4.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 3.
San Francisco 6, Los Angeles 4.
Oakland 7, Venice 7.
Venice 8, Oakland 4.
Portland 8, Sacramento 4.
Sacramento 7, Portland 4.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION
Springfield 7, Holyoke 6.
Springfield 10, Holyoke 1.
Springfield 5, New London 4.
New London 6, Springfield 1.
Waterbury 5, Bridgeport 4.
Bridgeport 5, Waterbury 8.
Hartford 6, New Haven 5.
New Haven 5, Hartford 2.

ATLANTIC COAST LEAGUE
Springfield 7, Holyoke 6.
Springfield 10, Holyoke 1.
Springfield 5, New London 4.
New London 6, Springfield 1.
Waterbury 5, Bridgeport 4.
Bridgeport 5, Waterbury 8.
Hartford 6, New Haven 5.
New Haven 5, Hartford 2.

CONDITIONS PERFECT FOR YACHT RACES

Many Exciting Contests Held at Numerous Club Regattas Along the Coast

Some 60 yachts competed Friday in the city of Boston open regatta, the best that has been held off the City Point course for a number of years. Conditions were ideal for racing and the contests were exciting throughout. In class A the big sloop Chewink II won on allowance. In the class B the Lethe won. H. Lindsey won the topmost sloop class, and the Dolly III, the catboats. In the 18-foot race the Cheroot won, and the Dorsey won the handicap class. Wawenock had the class S race all to herself.

At Marblehead, the annual Fourth of July open regatta of the Corinthian Yacht Club was one of the best held in recent years. The Italia won the class P race; the Vera III, the Bar Harbor 31-footers; the Ellen the sloop class; Atalanta the Marblehead 17-footers; the Charlie the Manchester Y. C. 17-footers; No. 3 the Corinthian Y. C. 15-footers; No. 2 the Alpha dories; the Habit, the Beachcomber dories; Lethe the Boston Y. C. second special rating class; the White Hope the Pleon Y. C. class, and the Skate the Pleon Y. C. open dories.

At the Beverly Yacht Club, the special sweepstakes race proved successful. The Per won her fourth blue flag, and the Water Witch her third. The race of the Gloucester Yacht Club was sailed under good conditions. 13 boats in four classes starting. In the first class the Nereid beat the Onda by a close margin. At Marblehead, the race between the Nutmeg and the Marie L was won by the former boat and the score between these two racers now stands even. The first day's cruise of the Savin Hill Yacht Club was a success, 12 silver cups being given as prizes in classes A and B.

The Annisquam Yacht Club regatta was held Friday, and the new one-design boats proved popular on their first trials. The Tedesco led all in the mixed handicap class. Seven of the one design 15-footers belonging to members of the Hingham Yacht Club had a fine race in Hingham bay. The Puzzle, owned by A. L. Barr won, with the Usuna second and the Polly Wog third.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

George Brickley of Everett, brother of Charles Brickley of the Harvard varsity eleven, has signed a contract to play with the Athletics. He is an outfielder.

New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis were double winners in the National league yesterday. Chicago and Cincinnati were the two clubs to split even.

The major leagues did a big business yesterday with 180,000 attending the games. The Nationals led in attendance with 113,000 to 67,000 for the American. The New York Nationals led all with 46,000.

Cleveland was the only double winner in the American league yesterday, taking two games from Detroit and thereby gaining half a game on the Athletics who divided with the Boston champions.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
P. C.
Philadelphia Won 1913 1912
A. A. High, Boston A. A., second; McDonald, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—26.3-5s.
1 mile run—Maroon, Boston A. A.; Waage, C. A. C., second; Hurtt, Kansas City, third. Time—4m. 32.2-5s.
Five-mile run—Won by Ray, Illinois A. C.; Strobino, Paterson, N. J., second; no third. Time—26m. 59s.
10-mile walk—Won by Nurdorfer, N. Y. C.; Schwartz, I. A. C. A., second; Rens, Mohawk A. C., third. Time—7m. 44-5s.
Running high jump—Won by Walker, N. Y. A. C.; Crane, Tacoma, and E. W. Nixon, C. A. A., tied for second. Height—5ft. 11 in.

RESULTS THURSDAY
Washington 1, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 5, New York 4.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 3, Detroit 1.

RESULTS FRIDAY
Boston 15, Philadelphia 6.
Philadelphia 6, Boston 3.
Washington 5, New York 0.
New York 5, Washington 2.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 1.
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 2.

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston.
Washington at New York.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
P. C.
New York Won 1913 1912
Philadelphia 45 23 362 806
Chicago 40 25 315 444
Cleveland 38 33 325 504
Brooklyn 35 31 330 403
Pittsburgh 31 39 443 591
St. Louis 31 40 457 575
Boston 28 40 412 526
Cincinnati 27 44 380 514

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 17, Brooklyn 4.
New York 4, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 0.

RESULTS FRIDAY
Philadelphia 6, Boston 2.
New York 6, Brooklyn 5.
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 0.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 12, Pittsburgh 8.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

ATLANTIC COAST LEAGUE
Springfield 7, Holyoke 6.
Springfield 10, Holyoke 1.
Springfield 5, New London 4.
New London 6, Springfield 1.
Waterbury 5, Bridgeport 4.
Bridgeport 5, Waterbury 8.
Hartford 6, New Haven 5.
New Haven 5, Hartford 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 3.
San Francisco 6, Los Angeles 4.
Oakland 7, Venice 7.
Venice 8, Oakland 4.
Portland 8, Sacramento 4.
Sacramento 7, Portland 4.

RECORD CROWD AT WIMBLEDON FOR TOURNEY

Challenge Match Between A. F. Wilding and M. E. McLoughlin Draws Some 15,000 Spectators to London Courts

WILDING IS WINNER

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau
(Specially reported for the Monitor by Vere Ker Seymour)

LONDON—There can be no doubt as to the popularity of lawn tennis today, not only in this country, but all over the world. At no time is this fact so clearly brought out as on the occasion of the world's championship on the famous grounds of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon, and when in addition an international character is given to the challenge round as on the present occasion by the appearance of the American champion, the wise ones realized that failing a reserved seat at the round court, they must be early indeed on the ground, should they wish to see anything at all.

By a wise resolution of the executive a certain number of reserved seats in each stand were on sale to the first comers at 12:30 p. m. on day of match, the gates being opened to the general public at the same hour. As early as 6:30 a. m. some 10 messenger boys were lined up outside the gates in order to buy reserved seats, which were completely sold out within a quarter of an hour of the opening of booking office windows whilst a queue of aspirants to free seats and standing room was wellnigh a quarter of a mile long before the clock had struck 11. Before 1 o'clock a large notice was posted up at all entrances stating that all available space round the center of the court was full and that no view of match could be obtained by any one.

Some hundreds of would-be spectators were deterred by this notice and grumblingly wended their way back to London, but a great majority paid their half crowns and passed through the turnstiles in vague hope of seeing something for their money. Vain hope, indeed, for there was no coin of vantage within many yards of the passages giving access to the court. These were packed with people who by no possible chance could hope to see anything whatever, nor indeed could they get away again, so tightly wedged were they by those still more foolish who crowded behind them.

One ingenious youth, gifted with enterprise and considerable activity, hit upon a plan all his own for seeing something at least of the match he had come so far to witness. He accomplished no inconsiderable feat by swarming up the support of the back of the southern stand and had the ineffaceable joy of witnessing, perched on topmost rail, half a dozen strokes ere the custodian of the place could reach him and conduct him out and down the stairs.

Once more outside the undaunted one wandered a little further along and repeated the same perilous performance and witnessed yet another half dozen strokes before being dislodged. As far as I could see this remarkable performance continued throughout the match and I would like to think that such determination and gymnastic ability finally met its reward and that he was allowed to see the finish of the great match in peace.

In conversation with G. N. Hillyard, secretary of the meeting, I learned that some 15,000 had presented themselves at the gate, a figure which is believed to be a world's record for a lawn tennis match. When I add that only 500 people at the utmost can be accommodated round the world-famous center court some idea may be gained of the enthusiasm aroused by the struggle for the championship of 1913. It has always been believed that a first appearance on center court in challenge round carried with it some baleful influence which causes the novice the loss of the first set at any rate and maybe the match. Let me say at once that this was not the case with McLoughlin for in an experience extending over 20 years of Wimbledon meetings I have never seen a less nervous or anxious player.

Younger by several years than any other winner of the all-comers singles this graceful American youth took the field with an assurance which surprised us all and set about his business in most determined style by winning the first four strokes of match. Winner's score, 8-6; 6-3; 10-8, will give some idea of the closeness of play. It should be added that in the majority of cases deuce and vantage were called many times ere the game was recorded.

There can be no doubt whatever that M. E. McLoughlin is the finest server the world has ever seen. Some idea of the severity of spin he imparts to the ball may be gathered from a glance at photographs published in illustrated papers and it will be noticed that in the act of serving, his racket is swung back to its utmost limit. This asset served him in good stead in his matches with the seven opponents he had to meet and conquer before earning the right to challenge the holder of the world's championship.

All these seven adopted tactics of standing some two or three yards outside the back line in order to return the service, thus enabling McLoughlin to get

ATHLETICS PLAY THIRD GAME AT AMERICAN PARK

PROBABLE LINEUP FOR TODAY
BOSTON: F. Murphy, 1b.; J. O'Rourke, 2b.; J. O'Rourke, 3b.; J. O'Rourke, 4b.; J. O'Rourke, 5b.; J. O'Rourke, 6b.; J. O'Rourke, 7b.; J. O'Rourke, 8b.; J. O'Rourke, 9b.; J. O'Rourke, 10b.; J. O'Rourke, 11b.; J. O'Rourke, 12b.; J. O'Rourke, 13b.; J. O'Rourke, 14b.; J. O'Rourke, 15b.; J. O'Rourke, 16b.; J. O'Rourke, 17b.; J. O'Rourke, 18b.; J. O'Rourke, 19b.; J. O'Rourke, 20b.; J. O'Rourke, 21b.; J. O'Rourke, 22b.; J. O'Rourke, 23b.; J. O'Rourke, 24b.; J. O'Rourke, 25b.; J. O'Rourke, 26b.; J. O'Rourke, 27b.; J. O'Rourke, 28b.; J. O'Rourke, 29b.; J. O'Rourke, 30b.; J. O'Rourke, 31b.; J. O'Rourke, 32b.; J. O'Rourke, 33b.; J. O'Rourke, 34b.; J. O'Rourke, 35b.; J. O'Rourke, 36b.; J. O'Rourke, 37b.; J. O'Rourke, 38b.; J. O'Rourke, 39b.; J. O'Rourke, 40b.; J. O'Rourke, 41b.; J. O'Rourke, 42b.; J. O'Rourke, 43b.; J. O'Rourke, 44b.; J. O'Rourke, 45b.; J. O'Rourke, 46b.; J. O'Rourke, 47b.; J. O'Rourke, 48b.; J. O'Rourke, 49b.; J. O'Rourke, 50b.; J. O'Rourke, 51b.; J. O'Rourke, 52b.; J. 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THE HOME FORUM

Learning About Municipal Art Objects

One thing which the controversy over the artistic merits of the Maine memorial in New York is accomplishing is to make everybody take notice of public works of art and realize public responsibility for the sincere expression of such an idea as this monument is meant to represent. Whether the monument is artistically as good as the efficient committee who chose still seem to think it or whether it is as bad as the critics say, there is promise in the very interest which the subject seems to have roused in New York and in the whole country. The following paragraphs from the New York Post give the opinion of a member of the Academy and are interesting and instructive even if the criticisms should not be well taken in this particular instance. We read:

The first consideration, in designing a monument should be bulk, mass, composition—detail comes second. If the large forms are good, the detail will appear to advantage. But you must take the whole from a distance, and if you get the impression that it is well balanced, then the designer has won his most important point. And that is where this monument has failed. Some

of the detail is quite good, but the central group appears small and on a different scale from the lower figures. The pedestal is heavy and big, and on top are a lot of little things which have no connection with such a base, demanding, by its shape and bulk, an enormous figure or group. But here there is no composition, no line, no harmony, no feeling of nature—those horses, if they are horses, are quite dreadful and ungraceful, from whatever angle you view them—all is clumsy and badly drawn. And it was an unpardonable error to place it so close to the Columbus monument, in the center of the circle.

Alaska's Bountiful Year

In spite of the fact that development had been held back in many districts by lack of proper laws relating to the public lands, which had put a stop to railroad construction and industrial upbuilding in those sections, yet the total value of the exports and imports of Alaska for 1912 reached the remarkable total of \$72,741,000, declares *Harpers Weekly*. This was 27 per cent greater than that for the best previous year. The balance of trade in favor of

the territory was also the largest amount on record—nearly \$20,000,000. According to these official figures the value of the exports, products of mines, salmon, fur seals, whale products, walrus ivory, furs, and other merchandise, reached the total of \$45,982,719 as against a total valuation for machinery and supplies sent into the country that year, which was \$26,758,341. The above total value of commerce for one year is more than 10 times greater than the price paid for Alaska by the United States in 1868, and Alaska is just on the threshold of her industrial greatness.

Right for Once

There is a junction somewhere in Arkansas, a writer in the *Musical Leader*, credits Opie Read with saying, which exists only because travelers coming from the east or west have to get off there for the purpose of going north or south. The only industry in the town is a hotel which exists because the trains are always so late that the travelers have to stay over night. On the day when Mr. Read was there, the surprising announcement was made at the breakfast table

that the train was just coming in, and everybody grabbed his baggage and made a run for it. The traveling men who were surprised at the incident that they insisted upon taking up a collection for the engineer, so one of them went forward and duly presented that potentate with \$10 as a reward of merit for being on time once. The engineer promptly handed it back with the statement that his conscience would not allow him to accept it, saying: "Why, gents, you are all wrong. This is the train that was due yesterday at 8 o'clock."

Louisiana Inland City Is Ocean Port

It will be news to many that Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, which lies some 200 miles from the gulf of Mexico, is an ocean port, but such is the fact. Since the 1st of January of this year more than 60 vessels have been loaded for ports in Europe, South America and the Atlantic coast of the United States. The docks are to be doubled in size during the present summer, according to an article in *National Waterways* magazine, so that three ships may be docked at once.

At the mouth of the Red river, 316 miles above the head of the passes, the surface of the Mississippi at low water is only a trifle over five feet above the level of the gulf of Mexico, in which the range of the tides is only about 15 inches. This portion of the river, therefore, is practically a fresh water lake which is, in places, from 200 to 400 feet deep. The only limit to the size of ocean vessels which can ascend the Mississippi river to Baton Rouge, or beyond that to the mouth of the Red river, is the depth of the channel between the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi.

GOD KNOWABLE TO MAN IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE bold claim made by Christian Science that it is possible to know God is sometimes received with a good deal of incredulity. This incredulity is one of the results of false teaching about God and man—teaching that has pictured God as too transcendent for human apprehension, and man as too insignificant in this mighty universe of worlds upon worlds to be recognized or known by his creator.

There is a good deal of vague concep-

tion about the nature of God even among professed Christians. This is all the more surprising because of the perfectly simple and clear teachings of Christ Jesus. It is upon these that the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, based all her exposition and demonstration of Truth. To her God was no mere abstraction or a being made in man's image. He was Life, Truth, and Love, Spirit, divine Principle, the one and only Mind, the only cause and creator; while the atonement of Jesus was "the exemplification of man's unity with God," "reconciling man to God," "giving man a truer sense of Love" (*Science and Health*, with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 18, 19).

The modern lament that men are losing the consciousness of God may be interpreted to mean that they are reaching out to a truer conception of God. The clearer truth that has been revealed in the last half century is changing human thought about the creator. There is a return to the more spiritual, more metaphysical, more rational, divine concept taught by Jesus. The advent of this change met with determined opposition, but the signs that have followed this purer illumination of human consciousness are affording just the testimony that the world needs of the true nature of God as infinite Mind. God was never more present than He is now among men. In a thousand ways we may recognize Him, if we look aright. There is not a moment in our existence when we may not know that He is here, when we may not receive from Him the fulfillment of every promise made in the Scriptures, and when we may not have communion with Him. All sorts of surmises and speculations are indulged in as to why men seem to have lost their sense of God, but these are too often based upon the limited thought of God and man which for so long hindered the true progress of the kingdom of heaven upon earth. Therefore there is nothing to despair about; rather there is much to rejoice at and be thankful for.

Christian Science has come with a message of comfort. It is revealing God to man in a way that has not been known since apostolic days. It "brings to light Truth and its supremacy, universal harmony, the entrenchment of God, good, and the nothingness of evil" (*Science and Health*, p. 203). It is proving in the experience of its followers that not only is it possible to know God, but also to understand Him. If this were not so, what help would God be to man? Prayer to an abstraction or to an image of matter is to the enlightened thought an absurdity. Prayer to be effective must be to a power that can hear and satisfy our needs—a creator who is all-perfect, pure and holy, and who is more ready to give than we are to ask. This is the prayer that is man's "vital breath,"

because it is his spiritual selfhood crying out for recognition, throbbing with desire for such a purification of consciousness that the unity between God and man will no longer be obscured but will be revealed in all its perfection and might. This is the recovery of man's spiritual sense. This is the unfolding of the truth which makes free. It is in this way that God comes to be known, and that we find life transformed from its inept and aimless outlook to a certitude of divine realities, a vision of righteousness and peace, a strong impulsion towards all that is good.

But let it ever be remembered that he who persists in being wholly absorbed in material living will some time or other find that his spiritual faculties are becoming atrophied, and he will then need to awake from his mortal dream. "Your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face from you, that he will not hear." The prophet pictured not a hopeless condition but one which men fall into who are not alive to the good. And here it is that Christian Science

God's Saints

God's saints are shining lights; who stay
Here long must pass
O'er dark hills, swift stream, and steep
ways

As smooth as glass;
But these all night
Like candles shed
Their beams . . .

They are indeed our pillar fires
Seen as we go;
They are that city's shining spires
We travel to;
A swordlike gleam
Kept man for sin
First out; this beam
Will guide him in.

—Henry Vaughan.

CITY TO LOOK LIKE PERSIAN RUG

WHEREAS the Chicago World's Fair was a "White City," the San Francisco fair will be all aglow with rich color. Jules Guerin, who has charge of this department, has said, as cited in *Scribner's* magazine:

"When I went to California to study the problem of color I saw the vibrant tints of the native wild flowers, the soft browns of the surrounding hills, the gold of the oranges, the blue of the sea; and I determined that, just as a musician builds his symphony around a motif or chord, so must I strike a chord of color and build my symphony on this. The one point upon which I have insisted is that there shall be no white (save, perhaps, a man visitor's shirt front or a woman's summer frock). The pillars, statues, fountains, masts, walls and flagpoles that are to contrast with the tinted decorations are to be of ivory-yellow, rich and soft in tone. I have even personally superintended the dyeing of the bunting for flags and draperies."

The situation of the fair, as seen from above, is also a matter which Mr. Guerin considered from the color standpoint. "I resolved," he said, "that even the roofs should be harmoniously colored; so that when those who through the avenues on the land side of the exhibition look down upon them they will see a great parti-colored area of red tiles, golden domes and copper-green minarets." It is not only the color of the roof treatment, however, that will be effective when thus seen, but the roof colors will be enhanced and emphasized by the rich coloring of intervening courts that will be filled with greenery and gorgeous masses of bloom. Their

color scheme also will be under Mr. Guerin's control. The total effect, undoubtedly, will be much as he has pictured it: "Imagine," said he, "a gigantic Persian rug of soft melting tones, with brilliant splashes here and there, spread down for a mile or more, and you may get some idea of what the Panama-Pacific exposition will look like when viewed from the distance."

Books Authors Like

Book lovers always like to know what book makers like to read. "Life" has undertaken to find out the favorite new books of certain well-known folk of the literary world, most of whom make literature in one way or another—as affording material for "copy" if in no other way. Dr. Van Dyke praises Mr. Bryce's "South America"; Eugene Debs likes "The Call of the Carpenter"; Bliss Carman, Macfadyen's "Roundhouse"; William J. Bryan, Blount's "American Occupation of the Philippines"; Arnold Bennett confesses to an exaggerated admiration for Samuel Butler in choosing his "Notebooks" as the book he has most enjoyed in the last year. Detective Burns praises Clara Laughlin's "Penny Philosopher" and George Ade delights in Irvin Cobb's "Back Home."

NAMES WITHIN NAMES IN BOSTON

THERE are so many names within names in old Boston town that one may have friends living in 20 different localities with different address who are yet all in Boston. Dorchester, Roxbury and Charlestown, for example, are among the largest neighborhoods, but all the names which once indicated separate corporations include many centers of population which were doubtless all in some far-off day bona fide little hamlets with individual names. For example there is Meeting House Hill and Savin Hill, Grove Hall, Mattapan, Eggleston square, Roslindale and Upham's Corner, Ashmont, Jamaica Plain and Forest Hills. One of the most interesting names that still appears on some of the maps but not all is Washington Village. This is near Dorchester Heights of historic fame (Telegraph Hill as it is now called) in South Boston. Washington Village lies on the mainland between the South Boston peninsula and Dorchester harbor, on what is named Old Harbor. The center is now called Andrew square and here Dorchester avenue is crossed or entered by Dorchester street, Southampton street and Boston street. Savin Hill is just beyond on a smaller peninsula than South Boston's and the northern half of this smaller projection is still called

"the calf pasture"—probably some old-time common. Columbia road is the fine name of the great boulevard that runs all the way from the Jamaica Plain side of Franklin park, through Dorchester across to the bayside and round the border of Old Harbor out to City Point, the eastern end of South Boston.

Trimountaine was the old name of the peninsula on which Boston was built up. It had three hills. The Rev. William Blaxton was the pioneer white settler. He lived on a slope of the highest hill, afterward Beacon hill, and went to Charlestown, where the colony was first planted, to tell them of the clear springs in Trimountaine. There were originally only 783 acres on the peninsula, which dwindled to a narrow neck at what afterward became Roxbury. Many parts were overflowed at high tide. By the filling in of the broad flats and big covas the peninsula has been increased to 1801 acres, and where it was narrowest it is now widest. The present area of the city is more than 30 times that of the peninsula on which the old town was built up. Its bounds are now about 30,000 acres, or 47 square miles. The extreme length of the city is 11 miles, its extreme breadth, east to west, 9 miles.

ROYAL LAKES, RANGOON, BURMA



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

THE Royal lakes at Rangoon, Burma, and the park adjoining are undoubtedly the most beautiful in the east. Looking from the far end of the lakes towards the southwest, one can see the Shwe Dagon pagoda, which dates back to the year 585 B. C. It is about three miles from the town, and is of worldwide fame. The Hti or golden umbrella on the top was put on in the year 1871 and was the gift of King Mindon of Mandalay. The portion below "Hti," or the "Plantain fruit," was covered with solid gold plates in 1902, and this work is still continued. The boat club has a large European membership, and rowing

and pleasure boats, and canoes of all descriptions, are always at the disposal of the members. Regattas are frequently held. The Royal lakes cover a large area.

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Those are the only true and incorruptible comforts that will abide all trials, and the more we turn and examine them the more valuable we find them; and the greatest felicity of all is not to stand in need of any.—Seneca.

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My Task

To trust forever in God's tender care,
To cling to hope always and everywhere,
To live the life of love—to get and share,
And do the kindly deed;
This is my task.

To build a character both pure and strong,
To bravely stand for right, resist the wrong,

To climb the mountain path and sing
Faith's song,
And go where He may lead;
This is my task.

To give myself with all my powers to
God,
To live the life that's lofty, deep, and broad,

To walk with courage steadfast, heaven's
road,
And listen for his voice;
This is my task.

To seek God's perfect will to do and know,
To wiser, kinder, better, nobler grow,
To error drive away, truth's beauty show,
And ever to rejoice;
This is my task.

—James Ramage.

Girlish Independence

On a crowded street car the other day a group of young women were standing on the front platform. It was a closed car and the space there was swept by a refreshing breeze. The conductor came along and ordered the young ladies to step inside the car. They made no reply but resolutely held their place. They had observed that the front platform on a crowded car was usually inundated with men and that no objection was made. A few years ago a young lady would hardly have ventured to stand on the platform of a car when there was possible space to crowd within. The independence of these girls struck a significant note if one stopped to think of it.

Old Chimney-piece Motto

When ye sit by the fire, yourselves to warm,
Take care that your tongues do your neighbors no harm.

Picture Puzzle



What the youngsters like.

ANSWER TO THURSDAY'S PUZZLE
Ontario.

He Wanted to Know

Trying out a new car, a motorist referred to in the Argonaut stopped to pick up a farmer who looked as if he might like a ride and who admitted that it was his first experience in an automobile. The machine was hitting a pretty good clip when it skidded on a soft spot and ran into a tree. Nobody was hurt, but as the ruralite picked himself up he said to the driver: "Well, that was going! But say, mister, there's one thing I'd like to ask you. How do you stop one of these contraptions when there aren't any trees?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, July 5, 1913

The Present Business Situation

DURING this period of readjustment and liquidation through which the entire business world is passing it is a good thing to keep the gaze fixed upon the ultimate outcome of it all. If one stops to listen to the tales of those who may suffer from the hardships of a turbulent voyage on the commercial seas he himself is likely to become submerged in gloomy thought so prevalent in financial and business circles. The outcome doubtless will be to the great advantage of the world at large, particularly if it means a lower cost of living and if we learn well the lesson of thrift and economy. Economies on a large scale can be brought about if the cost of armaments can be curtailed and if the municipalities and commonwealths of the Union lop off some of the unnecessary expenditures which make for higher taxes. That much extravagance is indulged in by both cities and states there can be no doubt. Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the money market proposed bond issues which various municipalities and states have endeavored to float, and aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars, have failed and still these same cities and states are moving along and likely will continue to move along prosperously without the money they desired to expend for improvements of one kind and another. Now it is altogether possible that most of these issues were commendable and, from one point of view, necessary, but the fact remains that the extreme has been reached in such expenditures and retrenchment is necessary to insure future welfare of the people who pay the taxes.

The statement published this week by the government showing the growth of foreign commerce of the United States is a most encouraging document. The aggregate trade with other countries for eleven months was a little less than \$4,000,000,000, an increase of \$395,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of 1912. The balance of trade in favor of this country was \$620,983,000.

Just at present the greatest attention is paid to the progress of the crops. It is regarded as the critical period. The winter wheat crop is made and is estimated at about 100,000,000 bushels greater than last year. Spring wheat yield is believed to have deteriorated considerably and is estimated at 75,000,000 bushels below last year. The total wheat yield consequently will be well above that of last year unless something occurs within the next thirty days to cause further deterioration in spring wheat. Corn has had a good start and is doing well while oats will not return as large a crop as promised in the earlier estimates. The aggregate of the crops, however, will be as large probably as last year. If this be the case this country will have no cause for complaint. No other factor is as important at this time in calculating the country's material progress.

Maine Links Her Schools in System

THIS is a western tinge in this latest step of the farthest east of states, when Maine completes the uniting of her school system from the primer to the university sheepskin, taking in the normal schools on the way. For all that New England has a primacy in history in setting up the public school and has kept up a standard for the rest of the world to measure by, the university as an undivided part of the outfit is not native to this region. Harvard College was provided for in the earliest acts of the Massachusetts colony and came in with the free common school, but there was no linking of the two, between them, indeed, a wide space to be filled by private enterprise. The parent state still has no state university, seems to be disinclined toward one and recently heard her Governor giving as one of the reasons for opposing the desired appropriation for the agricultural college at Amherst that it showed signs of becoming a university. Here, too, the normal schools are an institution by themselves, well serving their purpose but not in themselves opening an avenue to further advanced schooling.

Maine's state university is an outgrowth of the state agricultural school, one of the institutions that came into existence all over the country through the provisions of the pioneer law of national aid that is a monument to Justin Morrill. But it broke away from the farm long ago and has complete title to the name of university, with its law school, technical school, near to 900 students and instructors in the ratio of almost one to every four pupils. What is now done is to provide a two-year course for graduates of the normal schools, open to those who have completed four years there and have taught a year, and leading up to the degree of bachelor of pedagogy. There had been previously provided the free passage from the high schools into the university. Here indeed is progress.

What of the Crocker Land Expedition?

THE Crocker Land expedition, off for the north, is the first important Arctic enterprise in years that has not its objective directly or indirectly related to polar discovery. Its purpose is to find and explore a land—perhaps a continent—the mountain peaks of which were sighted by Peary from the summit of Cape Thomas Hubbard on June 30, 1906, while he was northward bound. Interested deeply though he was in this land, he kept his course, contenting himself with making notes that would be useful to explorers following him.

There are connected with this expedition men and apparatus capable of ascertaining and recording important results in geography, geology, oceanography, zoology, including ornithology, mammalogy, ichthyology, etc., and it is anticipated that experiments will be carried on in wireless telegraphy. The headquarters are to be made on the north side of Flager bay, where a large and finely equipped wireless station with a range of 2000 miles is to be erected and it is hoped that by this time next summer, or even earlier, reports from the expedition will tell of its discoveries in the new land or continent.

The world in general will be interested in these reports, and the interest will continue and grow if it shall appear that Crocker Land, through development of its resources, is going to add in any substan-

tial way to the material improvement and comfort of humanity. Admiral Peary and others who have recently discussed results of the expedition have spoken in very reserved terms of the unexplored country. Referring to projected expeditions into the Arctic circle a few months ago, Admiral Peary said that of unexplored regions of the north there are remaining but two of first importance. One of these includes what is known as Crocker Land, and if it is as great a stretch of territory as many suppose, if it is a continent, conditions may exist there that will render it fit for settlement. Civilization is marching northward with giant strides. Uninhabitable land, so-called, is everywhere becoming inhabitable. Take the movement in the Hudson bay country, in the Northwest territory and in Alaska as examples. Suppose it should be found that Crocker Land is another Alaska, that discovery would cause far less surprise now than it would have occasioned before Nome had exhibited unquestionable signs of ultimately proving itself self-supporting, before the "barren wilderness" of western Canada had become one of the world's greatest granaries, and before spikes were driven for a railroad to run between Winnipeg and Ft. Churchill—away up in the land of "perpetual silence." Modern discovery, like modern invention, is bringing some of the cherished theories of a quarter of a century ago into ridicule.

UNDER conditions unique and inspiring the first southern born President of the nation since the civil war spoke yesterday to veterans of the two historic armies. Three days of such fraternity between whilom foes as the world never before saw were capped by another Gettysburg speech. Did President Wilson rise to the occasion as his predecessor, Lincoln, did in 1863? What was the essence of his counsel to a reunited nation entering on its twentieth century tasks? These are inevitable questions.

The speech was not the marvel of English prose and compact lofty feeling which Lincoln wrought wittingly or unwittingly. Nor is there any evidence that the President attempted to rival the great threnody of his predecessor. But, this being said, perhaps no other American political leader could have duplicated the address given Friday. The most untutored citizen can understand its moral idealism and its clarity and simplicity of form and speech, and the purist and stylist can find delight in those phrasings and turns of expression which betray the historian and essayist turned statesman.

So much for the form of the utterance. What of the exhortation? A united, puissant, fearless nation is in being, and is ready to admit its profound indebtedness to the generation that fought the war and also to the later one that consolidated the Union. Gazing about over the world the republic discerns no foreign foe nor internal enemy "to make it afraid." Why then such scrutiny of self, and so much internal tumult? Because of a desire to know whether social relations and governmental procedure are "adjusted to the uttermost to the standards of righteousness and humanity" and whether the nation really is what it determined to be when it "made that first noble, naive appeal to the moral judgment of mankind" and decided to be a nation which was "to serve men, not masters."

In short, the nation having by the sacrifices made at Gettysburg and by the unifying influences of subsequent years, won national unity and abolition of sectionalism, is now facing issues of liberty and of unity of another sort.

"The days of sacrifice and cleansing are not closed. We have harder things to do than were done in the heroic days of war, because harder to see clearly, requiring more vision, more calm balance of judgment, a more candid searching of the very springs of light." There are "great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interest of righteous peace and of that prosperity which lies in a people's hearts and outlasts all wars and errors of men."

Not in war, nor in might nor in wealth, but in peace, righteousness and love must democracy of the American type find its goal. The form of the controversy today may differ from that of the past, but in that it is one of subordination of self to the common good, it is the same.

A united nation, hearing the new Americanism defined in such wise in conformity to the original ethical and political ideals of the fathers, must enter on the task with sober joy.

A Word for the Classics Again

VIEWED from certain angles the modern world is extremely self-centered and contemporaneous, with little curiosity either as to the past or the remote future of humanity and severely intent on the immediate present. But signs of challenge and of revolt from this temper appear on many sides. The social reformer is urged to see whether his program is as novel as he thinks it is, and if not to note what the results of previous experiments have been. The educator with a scorn for the humanities and a passion for the utilities is being summoned to face the logical outcome, generations hence, of enlistment of the great educational apparatus of states like Germany and the United States in behalf of national ambitions that are chiefly commercial. The maker of literature is being challenged again to write history as Gibbon, Macaulay and Carlyle did, using the constructive imagination or to make verse serve again the timeless and enduring uses to which major singers like Dante, Milton and Goethe consecrated it.

Incidental to this renewal of controversy between champions of the contemporary and liegemen of the ancient is the recurring problem of how far classical Greek and Latin literature may be made to serve the needs of men of later times. Attention has already been called to the significance of such choices as Amherst College and Hamilton College have recently made, deciding definitely to adhere to the older cultural ideal of education. The importance has also been noted of the Loeb classical library, which the world of readers and students of the classics owe to the munificence of an American Jew. It is the editing and publishing of this library, with all its implications, that serves as the text for a discussion of the whole problem of the classics, by H. D. Sedgwick, in the July Atlantic Monthly. As the historian, the clergyman and the dilettante, who are made to carry on the controversy, debate the issues involved, it becomes clear that underneath the differences of their contentions lies agreement on the value of the classics in teaching sobriety, self-control, repose and restraint, whether in conduct or in speech. There can be no candid analyst of contemporary life in the Occident who will say that such qualities are characteristic, or that they should not be practised more than they are.

President Wilson at Gettysburg

Suffrage Only for the Magyar

THE FAILURE of the Magyar as a ruler, and their entire inability as a people to absorb alien races, is fast coming to be recognized and admitted even by their best friends. A well-known writer on a kindred subject recently laid it down that the Saxons can only live in one way, and that is by ruling themselves. He pictures the Saxon as regarding it as unthinkable that any family, clan, tribe or nation should wish to live under any other arrangement, and he asks where, in the history of mankind, one may look to find "such magnificent assumption of virtue and omniscience coupled with incomprehensible self-satisfaction." There is no doubt some truth in the view. There can be no doubt that the path of Saxon dominance is strewn with the results of much high-handedness, and that his progress has often been characterized by more than a little arrogance, but the basis of the Saxon ideal is the same as that of the Roman, namely, self-government. It is the recognition of this as an underlying principle, and the conscious or unconscious recognition of this principle as being right beyond question, that accounts for much of the "assumption of virtue and omniscience" of which the writer in question complains.

The Magyars, who, in the middle of last century, won the sympathy of Europe by their heroic struggles against Austrian oppression, are now fast alienating that sympathy by the treatment they in turn are meting out to their subject peoples. To them the idea of self-government would seem to be incomprehensible. Croatian coercion still continues. Cuvaj is still dictator, and the Croatian constitution is still suspended, whilst nearer home in the suffrage bill, which aims at excluding all but Magyars from the vote, is seen the apotheosis of reaction. Such methods are doomed to failure in the ultimate. This has been proved, or is in the course of being proved in almost all the great countries of the world, and that it must be proved in Hungary it is impossible to doubt. Self-government is one of the inalienable rights of man, and because it is so, it is but to emphasize the obvious to say that sooner or later it must be recognized as such, and be universally understood and acknowledged. The ruler who kicks against it kicks "against the pricks," and the futility of such action is just as clear to the enlightened consciousness anywhere today as it was on the road to Damascus 2000 years ago.

San Francisco Rides in Its Own Cars

WITH great popular rejoicing, the first trip over the first complete link in San Francisco's projected chain of municipal railroads was made one day this week. This meant the inauguration of a line of electric cars running from the Oakland ferry to the beach. Over a great part of the route, and especially on Kearny and Market streets, enthusiastic crowds greeted the first car as an evidence of San Francisco's ability to meet and solve even the most difficult of its problems. The running of the car really stood for more than merely the opening of a municipal traction line—it assumed the form of a tangible refutation of the claim that the people of the city, acting on their own initiative, in their own behalf, would not be able to carry out on business lines an enterprise into which they had entered determinedly. Here was proof to a public well acquainted with the facts that municipal contract work had been done in even less than the stipulated time and that, so far as the undertaking had gone, at least, here also was proof that the work could be done as well and at as low cost under municipal as under private contract.

A brief summary of these facts will be interesting and important to every municipality in the nation that is prevented by an unwarranted doubt of its own ability from meeting public needs and public emergencies. Private interests held constantly and strongly to the position that the municipality of San Francisco could not carry on traction construction or operation save at great loss to the taxpayers. Now, these items are at hand: That portion of the Geary street road, opened six months ago, was built within the estimates; the beach and Market street extensions were completed within the time limits placed upon the contractors, and for less than the cost estimates made by the engineers; the incomplete first link, so far as operated, has shown a handsome profit; there is the best of reason for believing that the completed link will show splendid net earnings; the equipment is new, of latest patterns; the cars are clean; all the machinery is first-class; earnings can be applied toward improvements rather than toward the payment of dividends on watered stock.

San Francisco is going ahead with the municipalization of its traction system as fast as means shall be available and existing franchises will permit. It has demonstrated to its satisfaction the feasibility not only of municipal ownership but of municipal operation. A great number of doubts might be introduced in the summing up, but they are entitled to no more consideration in connection with public than with private undertakings at a time when efficiency is being understood by the people, and, better still, at a time when it is being appreciated and demanded.

SOME of the greatest financial thinkers of the country are assisting in the framing of the new currency bill, with the result that the United States will soon, probably, have an ideal monetary system. It does not follow from this, however, that it will be any easier then to get the currency than it is now, or any easier to keep what one gets of it.

THE visit of Dr. Wu Ting Fang to the United States for any reason would be welcome, he seems so much like one of its own people. As an official representative of the Chinese republic, however, he will be doubly welcome.

A BRIGHT and popular New York high school girl graduated in a dress that cost only 40 cents, and, from all accounts, looked as well as any other girl in the class. High cost of living may be attacked successfully from many angles.

IT is said that 6,380,000,000 nickels were paid for admission to motion picture shows in the United States last year. The wonder is that the motion picture men have not made a film showing these nickels in circulation.

AN extension of the Great Northern railway having neglected to notice the town of Scobey, Mont., the town is to be moved bodily to a point on the railroad where, its people hope, it will merit, and command, attention.